FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 028 *8 February 1979*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

Moscow Discusses Effects of Drop of Dollar on OPEC [(Glukov)] A 1
WFDY Executive Committee Adopts Action Program in Dortmund A 2
WFDY Resolution on Vietnam A 2

UNITED STATES

IZVESTIYA Assesses Ill Effects of Deng's Visit to U.S. [Kondrashov] B 1
Appeal to U.S. Rightists [Mitin] B 1
Deng in U.S., Japan [Losev] B 3
Senate Committee Shows Continued U.S. Support for Taiwan B 4
Kirillin, Press Remarks on Scientific Cooperation Reported [Vokov, Ptashnikov] B 5
Commission Session Ends B 5
U.S. Develops Plan To Predict Political Disturbances [IZVESTIYA 1 Feb] B 6
TASS Reports Unprecedented Growth in National Debt B 6
TASS Notes 'Hyprocrisy' of U.S. on Harboring Hijackers B 7

CHINA

PRC Continues To Support Insurgent Movements in India, Burma [Kassis in IZVESTIYA 4 Feb] C 1

EAST EUROPE

Gromyko, Polish Foreign Minister Wojtaszek End Moscow Talks D 1
Wojtaszek Leaves for Tbilisi D 1
Meets With Georgian Deputy Minister D 1
PRAVDA Reports RCP Central Committee Plenum Proceedings [3 Feb] D 1

WEST EUROPE & CANADA

EEC Agricultural Policy Favors Monopolies, Not Consumers [Dashkov] E 1
Catalonia's Coalition Government, Communist Movement Viewed [Chernyshev in PRAVDA 28 Jan] E 1
Ponomarev Receives Italian CP Officials Visiting Moscow E 2

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Reportage on Iranian Provisional Government, Developments F 1
Bazargan Appointment Widely Supported F 1
TASS Details Widespread Support F 1
Bakhtiar's Office Staffers Strike F 3
Armymen Support New Government F 3
44 Parliamentary Deputies Resign F 3
Terrorist Group Threatens Carnage F 3
[Rodionov in IZVESTIYA 3 Feb]
U.S. Shamelessly Interfering F 4
[Petrov in PRAVDA]
Commentary Contrasts Iranian Oil Wealth With General Poverty F 5
[Pachkov]
TASS on PRC's 'Unseemly,' Reactionary Role in Iran [Kulik] F 6
Cairo Press Openly Hostile to Developments in Iran F 7
Atherton Returns From Mideast Trip Without Results F 8
[Demchenko in PRAVDA]
Israel, Egypt Aiding, Abetting U.S. Influence in Mideast F 9
[Kapralov in IZVESTIYA 3 Feb]
Commentary Denounces As-Sadat for Selling Oil to Israel F 10

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

U.S. Trying To Use Turkey To Step Up Spying Against USSR G 1
NATO Seeks To Shift Surveillance Equipment From Iran to Turkey G 2
[NOVOYE VREMYA]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

U.S., NATO Responsible for Aggravating S. African Crisis H 1
[Iordanskiy in PRAVDA 31 Jan]
Rhodesian Referendum Not an 'Historic Compromise' H 4
[L. Kuznetsov in PRAVDA 1 Feb]

INDOCHINA

TASS Cites VNA Reports on PRC Violations of SRV Border L 1
Japanese Reports on PRC-SRV Border L 1
PRAVDA Examines Reconstruction Efforts in Cambodia L 1
[Skvortsov, 4 Feb]
Cambodian Revolution Receives Support of SE Asian States L 2
[Ivkov in NOVOYE VREMYA No 5]

NORTHEAST ASIA

Deng Continues Anti-Soviet Attacks in Japan M 1
[Basev]
Japan Acceding to PRC Demands for Action Against Vietnam M 1
[Biryukov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 3 Feb]
Briefs: Port Workers to Japan M 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

'Leading Link' Cadres Hit for Persisting Problems in Georgia R 1
[Editorial in ZARYA VOSTOKA 31 Jan]
Georgian CP Central Committee Approves Personnel Changes R 3
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 24 Jan]
Shevardnadze Attends Tbilisi Party Meetings, Elections Held R 4
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 21 Jan]
Leningrad Gorkom Replaces Transferred Second Secretary R 4
[LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 23 Jan]
Estonian CP Central Committee Plenum Elects Secretary R 5
[SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA 20 Jan]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Gosplan Official Cites Shortcomings Shown by Plan Figures S 1
[Pertsev in TRUD 21 Jan]
Gosbank Adjusts Exchange Rates of 20 Foreign Currencies S 3
[EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA]
Brezhnev Hails Early Completion of Leather Products Plant S 4
Greets Fertilizer Production Complex Workers S 4
Congratulates Odessa Port Construction Workers S 5

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Kazakhstan's Crop Harvest Pledges for 1979 Published T 1
[KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 27 Jan]
Shipment of Fertilizers Delayed on Moscow Railway T 1

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Tatar Scientists Force Liquid Oil From Bituminous Rock U 1
[Zaripov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 21 Jan]
Scientists View Research in 'Laser Thermonuclear Fusion' U 2
[PRAVDA 4 Feb]
Journal Describes World's Biggest Azimuth Telescope U 2
[MOSCOW NEWS]

MOSCOW DISCUSSES EFFECTS OF DROP OF DOLLAR ON OPEC

LD071823 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Sergey (Glukov) commentary: "The Dollar and OPEC"]

[Text] Despite Washington's promises to take the necessary steps tostabilize the value of the dollar, hardly a week passes without another drop in the value of the U.S. currency. At the world stock exchanges in London, Frankfurt-am-Main, Tokyo and others, the dollar is still considered one of the least stable currencies. This situation threatens to further damage the revenues of the oil-producing countries which are members of OPEC.

The Bahrain newspaper SADA AL-USBU' some days ago published a statement by the Kuwaiti oil minister, Shaykh al-Khalifah as-Sabah, in which he said that the new drop in the value of the dollar and what this may entail in the way of increasing prices of industrial products prompts great concern among the oil-producing states and will force them to take countermeasures. Among such measures was the increase in oil prices in 1979 which was approved at the OPEC session in Abu Dhabi.

Despite open pressure by the United States and some international oil monopolies, the decision to raise the price of oil was unanimous. It is logical that the defensive step by the oil-producing countries must be regarded by the West as a warning. It is noted that this warning was given in a very gentle form, considering that the oil-producing countries, as a result of the dollar's inflation, lost about 20 percent of their revenues which is equivalent to billions of dollars. The compensation they will receive later, will cover only a small proportion of these losses. In the long run, raising prices by this small percentage came as a concession to the West in return for the promise to stop the fall of the dollar. But today these promises have been committed to oblivion.

While the United States and some Western powers have been trying to project the new rise in inflation resulting from the rise in oil prices as an element that destroys the economy of the capitalist states, a preliminary analysis confirms that that is not true. In fact, inflation benefits the capitalist giants and particularly the oil monopolies. An example of this is that after the OPEC decision to raise oil prices, the Shell company and other monopolies announced their decision to raise gasoline prices by 6 percent. The economic experts calculated that only a 3 percent increase was needed to cover the expenses related to the increase in oil prices and that the remaining 3 percent is considered as net profit for the monopolies. The figures also confirmed that as a result of the new fall in the value of the dollar and the new shrinkage this will cause in the actual revenues of the OPEC countries, the monopolies' additional profits will amount to several billion dollars. It is not accidental that a large number of economic commentators have been wondering whether the United States is really eager to stabilize the dollar.

In many OPEC meetings at various levels, the discussion revolved around a currency which could replace the dollar in calculating the oil accounts by what was called a basket of currencies, that is a group of several currencies one of which would be derived as an average stable replacement.

Regarding the recent session in Abu Dhabi, it was decided there only to increase oil prices. However, the question of replacing the dollar still remains. This decision is very logical because if the United States replied to every decision to raise oil prices by raising the prices of industrial goods, the war between the dollar and the actual value of oil would continue indefinitely.

This road is dangerous to the producing countries because their dollar reserves will gradually lose their value. The result is that these states will find themselves tied more and more to the U.S. currency. It remains to be said that we still do not see any indication that in the long run the dollar will be cured. Therefore, the question concerning its replacement remains on OPEC's agenda.

WFDY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ADOPTS ACTION PROGRAM IN DORTMUND

LD051852 Moscow TASS in English 2029 GMT 4 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Dortmund, February 4, TASS--A session of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Democratic Youth ended here. Participants approved the report of its bureau and adopted a WFDY's action program for 1979 and other documents, specifying the tasks of the youth of individual regions, as well as problems.

The action program underlines that the world's democratic youth will keep building up joint actions to strengthen the worldwide front of peace forces against the arms race, for banning the manufacture of new mass annihilation weapons, the neutron bomb first of all. It envisages concrete preparations for convening a world meeting of young fighters for peace, detente and disarmament. It is decided to hold a day of youth and student action for disarmament, to take active participation in holding a disarmament week in October 1979, as proclaimed by the U.N. Special Disarmament Session, to invigorate the world youth campaign under the slogan of "No to the Neutron Bomb!"

With the aim of furthering the anti-imperialist solidarity of youth, the action program outlines a number of concrete events for rendering political, moral and material support to the struggles of the peoples and youth in South Africa, Chile, Vietnam, in other countries of Southeast Asia, of the Arab people of Palestine and other peoples struggling against reactionary and fascist regimes. The WFDY Executive adopted a special call: "World youth unite in the struggle for peace!"

The WFDY will be active in observing the international year of the child as proclaimed by the U.N. The Executive unanimously seconded the proposal by Soviet youth organisations to hold, jointly with the International Democratic Women's Federation, a world conference "for a peaceful and happy future for all children" next autumn in Moscow.

WFDY Resolution on Vietnam

LD061516 Moscow TASS in English 1302 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Dortmund, February 6, TASS--The Executive Committee of the World Federation of Democratic Youth passed a resolution on Vietnam, which sharply denounces the actions of the Beijing [Peking] leadership and the forces of international reaction, designed to undermine the international authority of Vietnam, to interfere with its peaceful development. The WFDY salutes the Vietnamese people's courageous struggle in defence of the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country. The Executive Committee called upon the democratic youth, all democratic and progressive forces of the world to render all-round assistance to the SRV in the cause of socio-economic development.

IZVESTIYA ASSESSES ILL EFFECTS OF DENG'S VISIT TO U.S.

LD071818 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 7 Feb 79 LD

["Spreader of Mistrust and Hostility"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 7, TASS--Commenting on Deng Xiaoping's (Teng Hsiao-ping) visit to the USA, IZVESTIYA political commentator Stanislav Kondrashov writes:

"His was a week of inciting speeches and statements which by no means stabilized the international situation". "These far from new revelations proclaimed from new, American platforms, made up the main political point of the trip, relegating to the background a number of American-Chinese agreements signed in Washington, and by no means essential," notes the author.

"Speaking figuratively, the columns of the White House were wrapped in wall-posters inscribed in an extremely brash style". Yet with all the sensationalism whipped up around the "historic visit', Deng's actions evoked in the press more concern than approval."

"Officials expressed what looked like wonder at the guest's 'directness', who 'speaks his mind'. At any rate the White House had no comment at all on remarks abusing detente (which so far remains the official objective of the U.S. administration) and the efforts to achieve disarmament (which also occupies a notable place in the foreign-policy program of Carter's administration). "Though the American stand does not coincide with that of China, some politicians find the services offered by Beijing (Peking) to be enticing", goes on the IZVESTIYA political commentator. "On the one hand, doubts, or, at least, different views as to how to play the 'Chinese card' do exist in Washington. With the experience of post-war confrontations, they cannot but have an inkling of how slippery is the path which the Beijing pilgrim is prompting America to embark upon. They cannot fail to realize all the importance of normal relations with the Soviet Union and of progress in such areas of detente as a SALT-2 agreement. On the other hand, the devil on anti-Sovietism is strong just as the wish to pull the 'Chinese lever' in a bid to bargain for unilateral concessions from Moscow. The present Washington administration is apt to vacillate. Going on with it is a confrontation between belligerent and more moderate tendencies.

"Lastly, the Beijing diversions, however crude, are projected onto a broader American domestic political stage. They are aimed at galvanizing the opponents of detente, opponents of better Soviet-American relations, at creating a new 'Chinese lobby' on Capitol Hill influencing through it the administration which lacks necessary firmness, in the desired direction. The 'Chinese card' that was looked upon as foreign-policy ace is turning into a boomerang, with one grouping playing it against another in the internal political struggle in the U.S. itself. This is another result, and a lesson too."

Appeal to U.S. Rightists

OW072128 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1030 GMT 7 Feb 79 OW

[Mitin commentary: "To Whom and For What Does Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] Appeal in the United States?"]

[Excerpts] In commenting on Deng Xiaoping's visit to the United States, the U.S. news paper Los Angeles TIMES pointed out: "All indications show that the Chinese leader's mission on his visit to the United States is to eliminate American rightists' suspicion of China who take a hostile stand."

Who are the American rightists taking a hostile stand? They are those activists who have declared that they frenziedly oppose the Soviet Union, the socialist forces as a whole and the policy of peace and detente. It should be noted that it is precisely these people who called for dropping atom bombs on China 25 years ago. They issued this barbarous call on the grounds that China must be punished because it went all out to oppose the interests of the United States in Asia.

Then, why did the Los Angeles TIMES still mention the American ultrarightist group's suspicion or doubt about China 25 years later? Are not the Beijing [Peking] leaders now defending the interests of the United States and advocating the maintenance of the Pentagon's military bases in Asia? Are they not acting in coordination with the reactionaries in Africa in denoncing detente and stirring up anti-Sovietism? Are they not actually siding with the sinister forces in the United States?

The U.S. extremists have, of course, noted the fact that the Beijing leaders have been defending imperialism's interests in the international arena. They are apparently delighted by this and they are undoubtedly satisfied with the fact that Beijing is frantically abusing detente and calling for intensifying the arms race in order to oppose the Soviet Union. However, reactionaries of all descriptions in the United States still have many suspicions against Zhongnanhai [Chungnanhai] and are even hostile to it. Why? Because well known activists, such as Goldwater, cannot understand why the Beijing leaders mention the interests of the revolutionary people in the world while vilifying the Soviet Union and its polity--which essentially means their opposition to socialism. It seems that they have seen certain far-reaching aims behind such platitudes. Can the Chinese leaders' anti-Soviet fever be explained only in terms of nationalism? Do they desire to control the revolutionary movements in various parts of the world and to become the leaders of the struggle against imperialism? If this is the case, then the Chinese leaders are not the fellow-travelers of the United States.

As for Zhongnanhai's support for U.S. imperialist policy, such as its efforts to keep a U.S. military presence in Asia, some members of the U.S. sinister forces have seen this as an opportunist calculation. Some rightist activists say that "Beijing supports our bases only because it opposes its deadly enemy--the Soviet Union. He knows what it will do in the future."

Beijing's three worlds theory is also not aimless. The United States is identified as one of the No 1 enemies of the people of all countries in the world. Therefore, Deng Xiaoping's mission was to make the U.S. ultrarightist groups believe that they can fully count on China to serve their interests, including their long-term plans.

The calculation is very simple: Zhongnanhai needs modern technology, equipment for its munitions industry and loans of billions of dollars from the United States in order to carry out its plan to militarize China. The Beijing leaders know that they can obtain all this only if no influential rightist group will say with certainty: "We must not miscalculate in our dealings with China. Can we fully trust the Reds?"

This is why Deng Xiaoping was forced to hastily discard Beijing's revolutionary statements, with which the Beijing leaders had long attempted to delude people in various countries. (?People can do nothing when reactionaries want to give a number of explicit assurances). These assurances are new evidence that the Chinese leaders are loyal to imperialism's interests. Deng Xiaoping did his utmost to reiterate these assurances during his stay in the United States.

Deng in U.S., Japan

LD080304 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 7 Feb 79 LD

[Text] China's Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] has followed his official visit to the United States with an unofficial visit to Japan. In our commentary Sergey Losev looks at the two visits:

According to the Tokyo press, Vice Premier Deng views his talks with Prime Minister Ohira as a kind of continuation of the talks he had at the White House. The newspaper ASAHI says the purpose of the contacts is identical, namely to harness Washington and Tokyo to Beijing's [Peking] anti-Soviet policy and secure large-scale financial and economic cooperation with China for the program of four modernizations, the crux of which, according to the paper, is stepped up preparations for another world war.

Before leaving Seattle, Deng Xiaoping again urged the United States to wage a struggle against the Russians and instructed the administration and the President what foreign policy to follow. The director of the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University, Mr Kline, is reported to have said that Vice Premier Deng would like to establish a temporary, unofficial alliance with the United States and secure billions of dollars in loans from the capitalist nations, and know-how, to modernize China's Armed Forces. The Washington STAR has ironized that Deng's talk about a Soviet military threat, his attacks on SALT-II, and his attempts to discredit the policy of detente should make him an honorary member of the Committee for the Present Danger. This committee, you probably know, is a militant ultraright organization of retired brass and agents of the military-industrial complex that opposes better relations with the Soviet Union and the signing of a new agreement to limit strategic arms.

Senator Henry Jackson and other American hawks have applauded Vice Premier Deng's attacks on the policy of peaceful coexistence, and there are signs some sections of the ruling elite of America also look with favor on Beijing's call for a broad anti-Soviet alliance. Those who would play the China card against the Soviet Union forget apparently that China has a game of its own to play, and has set itself far-reaching strategic goals. In the light of this, the American press is already asking whether this is the course most Americans would like to follow and whether dangerous toying with the fate of peace is in the national interest of the United States. The Washington POST remarks that superficially there is the urge to be pleased with Mr Deng's ultrahawk views of the Soviet Union, but sober consideration shows that these views are obviously self-centered and include a dangerous interpretation of the long-term interest of America.

While Vice Premier Deng was in the United States, administration officials had full opportunity to see that China's political plans in the Far East and Southeast Asia far from always coincide with the plans of the United States. Washington seems to look on Beijing as its handmaiden in the region with the duty to tip the strategic balance there in favor of America, but Beijing not only shows an inclination to rash action against neighboring countries, it would like to involve the United States too. The Kampuchean events bear this out: Vice Premier Deng took the opportunity his visits offered to press the United States to show more active support for the overthrown regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary. He as much as urged Washington to back China in a large-scale military provocation against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, although NEWSWEEK reports that Assistant State Secretary Holbrooke summoned the Chinese Ambassador to the State Department twice on the eve of the visit to say that any attack on Vietnam would put the United States in a very embarrassing position.

Washington's interests also differ from those of Beijing on the matter of SALT-II. Beijing has made it clear it would like to prevent a new agreement and thereby ultimately bring about a confrontation between the two big powers, but Washington, judging by many recent statements of President Carter, is just as interested as the Soviet Union is in a new agreement limiting strategic arms, though any new agreement requires that the present stability and trust between the Soviet Union and the United States be maintained.

So the clear-cut interests of the United States must be balanced against dubious advantages. According to the former United States liaison head in China, George Bush, America can expect only modest advantages from trade with the Chinese. The total value of trade, he says, should approach 1 billion dollars a year, and no matter how fast it grows in the next 5 years, it will be less, Mr Bush believes, than present U.S. trade with Taiwan.

As for American plans to capitalize on Deng Xiaoping's policies, sober-minded American observers insist they have little ground. The Chinese vice premier said a few months ago that it was hard to say what sort of a system China would have 10 or 20 years from now. It is just as hard to say who will be in power in Beijing in only a few years from now.

The Japanese Government, significantly, has taken a very cautious attitude towards the visit of the Chinese vice premier. It has a clear understanding of China's problems. The KYODO TSUSHIN news agency underlines that the visit to Tokyo will give Japan and China a better understanding of where they differ in views. Japanese officials, the agency says, are afraid that coming on the heels of Deng's visit to the United States, this visit may create the impression Japan is prepared to respond to the vice premier's call in Washington for greater cooperation between the United States, Japan and China against the Soviet Union. But, the Japanese Government, officials say, has no intention of taking part in any group acting against Moscow.

SENATE COMMITTEE SHOWS CONTINUED U.S. SUPPORT FOR TAIWAN

LD071348 Moscow TASS in English 1331 GMT 7 Feb 79 LD

["American-Taiwan Relations"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, February 7, TASS--The discussion of the governmental bill on the future status of relations between the United States and Taiwan that opened in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee reaffirms once again that Washington, despite "normalization of relations" with the People's Republic of China, does not intend to give up Taiwan as its military-political bastion in the Far East.

The bill, submitted by the administration to Congress, envisages formation of the so-called non-governmental American institute on Taiwan which will be in charge of a broad range of relations between the United States and Taipei, including trade and cultural links, deliveries of American arms, etc. The institute, which is manned from staff members of the U.S. Department of State who "temporarily resigned", will have a branch in Taipei with broad powers in a number of matters.

Speaking in the committee, U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown emphasized that Taiwan would be supplied with all weapons and military equipment which it was promised, to a total sum of 850 million dollars. In the future, the United States, the secretary said, will resume the sales of "defensive arms" to Taiwan. Some senators, as is reported by the press, advocate deliveries to Taiwan of new combat F-4 and F-5 planes. A number of resolutions have already been submitted to Congress, the authors of which demand that the United States should undertake additional concrete obligations toward Taiwan.

Commentators draw attention to the fact that during his recent visit to the United States, Vice Chinese Premier Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsaio-ping] made profuse assurances on a "conciliatory attitude" to Washington's actions toward Taiwan and to its new status, having completely given up Beijing's [Peking] previous loud declarations on the "desire to have the motherland reunited."

KIRILLIN, PRESS REMARKS ON SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION REPORTED

LD051856 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpt] A session of the Joint Soviet-U.S. Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation opened in Moscow today. Here is a report by correspondents Vokov and Ptashnikov:

[Volkov] Our countries' program of joint research has been going on since 1972, when the USSR and the United States concluded an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation. Soviet and American scientists are now conducting joint research in such fields as nuclear physics, chemistry, power engineering and space research. The participants of the session were addressed by Comrade Kirillin, head of the Soviet delegation, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology:

[Kirillin--begin recording] Soviet scientists and experts taking part in the cooperation do, on the whole, positively evaluate the results of joint work. At the same time, it should be noted that results could be considerably greater. As is known, great significance is attached in the Soviet Union to the improvement of relations between our countries.

Replying in January of this year to questions from TIME magazine, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, head of the Soviet state, expressed deep conviction that Soviet-U.S. relations could indeed be not simply normal, but truly good. [end recording]

[Ptashinikov] Frank Press, head of the U.S. delegation, adviser to the U.S. President on science and technology, said:

[Press--begin recording in English fading into superimposed Russian translation] The United States believes that cooperation between our two great countries in the field of science and technology makes an important contribution to the stabilization of not only Soviet-U.S. relations, but of the whole situation in the world.

It should be said that over the past 2 years our links have not been as active as one would like. Therefore, we should today exert not a few efforts to achieve progress. Before us there are new opportunities and fields for expanding business relations. Much can be achieved provided good will is displayed. Our joint cooperation should become more fruitful. [end recording]

Commission Session Ends

LD080027 Moscow TASS in English 2045 GMT 7 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 7, TASS--Satisfaction was expressed today over the state of technico-scientific ties between the USSR and the USA. It was expressed by the Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Chairman of the Committee for Science and Technology Vladimir Kirillin, and U.S. Presidential Advisor on Science and Technology Frank Press, as they signed a number of documents discussed during the sixth session of the Joint Soviet-American Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation. The sides affirmed their intention to keep facilitating the expansion and deepening of the established ties.

The sixth session passed successfully, Vladimir Kirillin stated. He noted the good atmosphere which reigned during the session and voiced confidence that Soviet-American technico-scientific cooperation will go on developing also in the future.

The exchange of views was very good and the talks were frank and productive, stated Frank Press. It is right that our two countries, that have considerable advances in the field of science and technology, should cooperate to the benefit of our peoples and to the benefit of the peoples of the world.

Frank Press noted the many examples of successful cooperation by the two countries. We outlined programmes to be implemented this year and I hope they will be implemented successfully, he said.

The joint commission, whose session ended today, discussed Soviet-American scientific and technical cooperation, which is developing in accordance with the inter-governmental agreement, prolonged for another five years in July 1977. The commission noted progress in the realisation of the agreement and expressed satisfaction with the mode of implementing other agreements concluded by the two countries in 1972-74 on cooperation in different fields of science and technology.

Particularly successful is cooperation, the session noted, in the field of chemical catalysis, electro-metallurgy, meteorology, microbiology, physics, technico-scientific information, water resources and forestry.

The seventh session of the commission will be held in the USA early in 1980.

U.S. DEVELOPS PIAN TO PREDICT POLITICAL DISTURBANCES

ID061537 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Feb 79 Morning Edition p 4 ID

[Unattributed report from "The World Today" feature prepared by B. Vasilyev: "High-Level Insurance"]

[Text] Despite the enormous resources spent on keeping CIA and other U.S. departments' agents in Iran, events in the country took on a sharply anti-American character. This was a cause of serious concern to Washington's ruling circles.

Reporting that President Carter recently expressed dissatisfaction at the inability of American establishments to predict the crisis in Iran, New York TIMES correspondent R. Burt writes: "The U.S. Government is preparing a broad plan to improve its ability to predict political disturbances throughout the world." He reports that " a high-level working party from various departments" is working on the plan.

"Officials are saying," the correspondent continues, "that Saudi Arabia, Turkey, the Philippines, Indonesia, Egypt, South Korea and Brazil are among the countries being studied. The task is to "determine whether events like those in Iran could happen to other strategically important countries, and to recommend ways for the United States to respond to such situations in the future."

TASS REPORTS UNPRECEDENTED GROWTH OF NATIONAL DEBT

ID071932 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 7 Feb 79 ID

[Text] Washington, February 7, TASS--The state debt of the United States is growing at an unprecedented rate, despite numerous promises of the present administration to ensure a "balanced budget."

U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Michael Blumenthal on Tuesday approached the Congress with a request that the federal debt limit be increased by another 98,000 million dollars. If the Congress approves of the government-proposed measure, the federal debt will reach a record-high figure of 896,000 million dollars by 1980. Starting from 1972, the federal debt of the United States has not been ever below the permanent ceiling of 400,000 million dollars set legislatively.

The rapid growth of military expenditures, constant difficulties in the economy, the chronic unemployment running into many millions has so much swelled the state budget that the Congress was compelled to resort to setting also the so-called temporary additional state debt ceiling, which grows from year to year. As a result, this year alone the American tax-payers were compelled to take out of their pockets 65,000 million dollars to pay off the interest on the state debts.

The taxation "reform" that has recently been adopted by the U.S. Congress turned to be the most generous hand-out to the well-off people and corporations in the post-war period, wrote POLITICAL AFFAIRS, the publication of the Communist Party of the United States. With its help, the legislators, who in word stress the need of reducing the state debt, presented to corporations additionally 5,000 million dollars of profits through exempting them from federal taxes. The administration demanded to increase the budget expenditures for military purposes, which are already exorbitantly high, in the next fiscal year by another 13 per cent. The rank-and-file Americans were made to pay by the ruling circles for such generosity towards the military-industrial complex.

TASS NOTES 'HYPOCRISY' OF U.S. ON HARBORING HIJACKERS

LD061946 Moscow TASS in English 1911 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

["Hypocritical Stand"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, February 6, TASS--An anti-terrorism bill has been submitted for consideration of the U.S. Senate. It envisages a broad package of measures against international terrorists, specifically against air pirates. The bill demands that the U.S. Government should seek full and unswerving implementation of the Hague Convention of 1970 in dealing with illegal hijacking of aircraft and the similar Montreal Convention of 1971 in which air piracy is qualified as a grave and sternly punishable crime. It is the duty of the U.S. President to regularly publish lists of countries which hide terrorists and to use against them strict sanctions.

If the logic of this bill is to be followed, the United States itself should take one of the first places in such a list, since for a number of years it has been hiding on its territory the Brazinskas, father and son, who in October 1970 hijacked a Soviet passenger AN-24 plane. In the course of that terroristic act, air pirates used firearms, killed air hostess N. Kurchenko and gravely wounded other crewmembers, specifically the pilot. By their actions they created a grave threat to the lives of all passengers.

The American authorities stubbornly refuse to extradite or punish the criminals. Moreover, attempts are being made to officially give them the status of "legal immigrants".

Such are [the] facts. No "bills", even the most well-intentioned, can conceal such facts.

PRC CONTINUES TO SUPPORT INSURGENT MOVEMENTS IN INDIA, BURMA

LD071553 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Feb 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[V. Kassis article: "The Beijing [Peking] Hypocrites"]

[Text] First of all let us turn to a recent dispatch from INFORMATION SERVICE OF INDIA. It said: Police in the Indian states of Assam and Nagaland with the participation of the regular army have captured 125 separatists who had attacked border villages. Over 1,000 bandits specially trained in China have recently taken part in these attacks. Some 27,000 inhabitants were obliged to leave their homes and 2,000 people have fallen victim to the attackers' atrocities.

The reader has had occasion to read similar reports before. Let us recall for instance that last April Delhi's INDIAN EXPRESS wrote that detachments of separatists from the Naga tribe, equipped with Chinese weapons and trained by Chinese instructors, were transferred to India via the territory of northern Burma, in violation of that state's sovereignty. The magazine BLITZ at approximately the same time pointed to the intensification of Beijing's aid to the nationalist groupings from the Naga and Mizo tribes not only for acts of subversion in India's northeastern regions but also for organizing acts of provocation in the Indian state [as published] of Sikkim. According to the magazine, the ultimate goal of these unseemly actions is to put pressure on India and force it to agree with the Maoists' concept of the border problem.

There is some point in also recalling reports from an earlier period and turning, albeit briefly, to the history of the outbreak of the separatist movement in these parts of India. The armed struggle between Naga separatists and government troops continued for over 20 years--from 1954 through 1975. Fizo, leader of the Naga tribe, bought by the CIA with the aid of U.S. missionaries, headed this separatist movement.

Fizo's detachments roamed northeast India, burned villages, raped, plundered and killed those who would not submit. The authorities put a price of 10,000 rupees on Fizo's head. A manhunt for him was announced throughout the country. And suddenly there was a sensation: CIA chief Allen Dulles himself had received Fizo in London! The meeting between the leader of the U.S. department of dirty tricks and the criminal separatist took place in June 1960. The paper HINDUSTIN TIMES described at the time Fizo's "friendly ties" with Kuomintang members entrenched in Burma and with individual U.S. embassies in South and Southeast Asian countries. But the biggest sensation in those years was the report from W. Sebold, U.S. ambassador to Burma, which by some miracle ended up in the Italian press. It was clear from this document that Fizo had been recruited by the CIA and was fulfilling the functions of a fully empowered secret agent in Nagaland.

Time passed. In November 1975, with the aid of the peace council in Nagaland which unites eminent political, religious and public figures, the Indian Government was eventually able, with some difficulties, to agree with representatives of the Naga underground movement and sign a peace agreement in Shillong.

The hotbed of permanent tension created by the CIA in this region should seemingly have ceased to exist. Oh no! For some time the Beijing leaders have been in unison with the U.S. agents. "It is notable," the Los Angeles TIMES writes, "that Beijing and the United States are now operating in absolute coordination in South and Southeast Asia, seeking a solution to this region's problems enabling them to retain their influence among the Asian peoples and at the same time avoid unpleasantnesses in relations with each other."

This "coordination" is also borne out by all subsequent events linked to some degree or other with Nagaland and the agent Fizo. Back at the start of the operation codenamed "Naga-Vacuum," Washington nurtured the hope of separating Nagaland from India and creating "the first Christian state in South and Southeast Asia--Nagaland." This guard of imperialism was to fulfill the role of a "nerve center" in relations between India, Burma, Pakistan and China. On prompting from across the Atlantic the slogan "Nagaland for Christ" became the combat catchphrase of Fizo's separatists.

However, realizing the great complexity of implementing the plan it had thought up, Washington hurriedly held backstage talks with Beijing and gave its blessing to the devout Christian Fizo concluding a deal with the leaders of Communist China. Quite understandably, Beijing welcomed the CIA swindler with open arms, closing its eyes to the fact that the church ostentatiously demanded for all to hear that Naga believers should "have nothing in common with Communist Beijing" (the Chinese leaders were informed that this "outcry" was inspired by the CIA to deceive public opinion, and they set to work).

Fizo had not even had time to define his requests in detail before the Beijing splitters set about supplying the insurgents with arms, finances and Maoist ideology. Detachments of separatists were transferred across the border to China where they were trained in guerrilla warfare methods, trained to handle modern arms and helped to master the "professions" of spies, scouts and saboteurs. The main schools for training the insurgents were concentrated in Yunnan Province.

It is important to note too that Beijing is also carrying out provocative actions in other Indian states and union territories--Manipur, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. The Indian Government has been forced, for instance, to introduce martial law in the union territory of Mizoram. According to THE PATRIOT competent Indian organs have stated that there is "a well-coordinated plan for training agents and sending them to the Indian border states, formulated by Beijing's intelligence services." The aim of the plan is sharply to activate the separatists' struggle.

According to a PRESS ASIA INTERNATIONAL bulletin, in the last 6 months of 1978 alone over 100 spies and saboteurs from among the separatists who underwent special training in Beijing's intelligence services on Chinese territory were sent to Manipur State. Their task included organizing the local tribes' armed struggle against the government and assassinating political leaders, disorganizing the states' economic activity and fueling insurgent and pro-Chinese sentiments. For instance, six Chinese agents arrested in Manipur last year admitted that they had been trained in the Tibet mountains at a so-called school for "liberation movement fighters from neighboring countries." Weapons, ammunition and propaganda literature were taken from those arrested.

Beijing is also waging a criminal undeclared war in northeast Burma. According to press agency reports, insurgents in this region are operating from bases located on Chinese territory. They also receive ammunition from China. In Beijing their leaders are welcomed as most honored guests; an illegal radio station urging the Burmese people to rise against the legal government broadcasts on their behalf from Chinese territory.

It is appropriate to recall in this connection the trip made to Rangoon last year by Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping], vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the PRC State Council, who at that time was unstinting with resounding words describing the "friendly Burmese people," and at the same time to glance at the pages of today's Burmese newspapers, filled with reports about people killed by Chinese shells.

People from the Naga, Mizo, Kuki, Garo and other tribes daily fall victim to the separatists. The Indian prime minister was recently obliged to create a special commission to study the situation in the regions inhabited by tribal groups and to investigate armed attacks by insurgents against peaceful inhabitants. On orders from the defense minister the troops of Assam State have been placed on combat alert. Indian newspapers report the tragedy of the village of (Nakkhoti), where bandits demolished 200 homes and committed atrocities against the people.

After elaborating the methods of their criminal actions for many years now on the borders with Burma and India, the Beijing militarists now are also making extensive use of them in regions near Vietnam's state border. Chinese provocateur units fire on population centers, make unlawful assaults and attack customs post.

Facts attest that Beijing has long made it a rule of its foreign policy activity to encroach on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of neighboring states and create an atmosphere of tension in various border regions of South and Southeast Asia. The question arises--what aims is Beijing pursuing in impudently interfering in the internal affairs of states with which, incidentally, it maintains or did maintain quite recently perfectly normal and even "friendly" relations? For instance, how can they verbally advocate friendship with India and in fact fuel separatist sentiments in that country?

In our view the answer lies in the very great-power chauvinist and hegemonist concepts of the Beijing leaders, who dream of turning the countries of South and Southeast Asia into "overseas provinces"--just as they did with Kampuchea, turning that country into a testing ground for their experiments in the spirit of the Maoist "Cultural Revolution."

The marked intensification of the Beijing expansionists' provocative actions the first 3 weeks of the new year on the borders with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Burma and in the regions of northeast India was by no means a fortuitous process, according to observers. It is connected with the fact that, as observers point out, China has "untied its hands" by obtaining the support of certain reactionary Western circles. It looks as though China is no longer satisfied with purely "cartogrphical aggression." It is inciting and arming insurgents, sending out spies and saboteurs and feverishly creating new hotbeds of military tension.

In this connection we cannot fail to agree with the conclusion of India's THE PATRIOT which writes that the consolidation of the Sino-U.S. alliance and the tactical plans of Beijing and Washington are aimed at galvanizing insurgent activity in order to insure that violence and threats to security, instead of stability, afflict the peoples of a vast region.

GROMYKO, POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER WOJTASZEK END MOSCOW TALKS

LD061222 Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 6, TASS--The talks between Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister, and Emil Wojtaszek, member of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic, ended here today. The discussion of some international problems continued during the talks that passed in the atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding. Due attention was paid to questions of ending the arms race and of disarmament, to the situation in some areas of the world.

Wojtaszek Leaves for Tbilisi

LD061637 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1425 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--Emil Wojtaszek, member of the PZPR Central Committee and Polish foreign minister, who is paying an official visit to the USSR, left Moscow for Tbilisi, the Georgian capital (Transcaucasus) today. Prior to his departure, the guest gave a luncheon in honor of Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister. During the luncheon, which passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere, the ministers exchanged friendly toasts.

Meets With Georgian Deputy Minister

LD072355 Warsaw PAP in English 2115 GMT 7 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 7 Feb, PAP--Today was the third day of the visit to the USSR paid by the Polish foreign minister Emil Wojtaszek. He got acquainted with attainments of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic in the areas of economy, science, technique and culture.

Minister Wojtaszek and the Georgian vice-minister Otar Cherkesiya pointed to the growing participation of Georgia in Soviet-Polish cooperation in the fields of economy, science and culture.

PRAVDA REPORTS RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM PROCEEDINGS

LD071229 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Feb 79 p 4 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 2 February, TASS--An RCP Central Committee plenum has been held here. It discussed a report on the results of fulfilling the Romanian national economic plan in 1978, as well as questions of improving planning and leadership of agriculture.

The plenum released E. Bobu, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee, from his duties as secretary of the RCP Central Committee in connection with his election as chairman of the Central Council of Romania's General Union of Trade Unions. V. Musat was released from his duties as secretary of the RCP Central Committee in connection with a transfer to other party work.

The plenum was addressed by N. Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of Romania.

EEC AGRICULTURAL POLICY FAVORS MONOPOLIES, NOT CONSUMERS

LD071638 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 7 Feb 79 LD

["Pariahs of 'Green Europe'"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 7, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Dashkov writes: A meeting of Common Market agricultural ministers has ended in Brussels. On the agenda was a package of agricultural problems: the proposal of the EEC Commission on freezing in 1979-1980 economic year of purchase prices of agricultural products, the gradual abolition of compensation deductions and a 4.5 per cent devaluation of the so-called "green currencies" of Britain, France, Italy and Ireland.

Two two-day long disputes were to no avail. The contradictions between France and the FRG on the system of money compensation for agricultural exports, which took on point in December and which led to a delay in the introduction of the so-called European monetary system, proved to be insurmountable.

The dispute in Brussels mainly revolved around the system of compensation deductions. Uppermost in the minds of peasants is, above all, the question by what prices they will sell next year products of their farms. Last year the purchase prices in "green Europe" were increased by 2 per cent, on the average. And this is with 7.5 percent overall growth of prices in the EEC countries. This means that small and medium-size farmers were compelled to sell their agricultural products below the prime cost, since their expenditures for production grew much faster than the purchase prices. Tractors and agricultural machines, mineral fertilizers and combined fodder went up by no less than 5-10 per cent in all countries last year. It is not accidental that the number of bankrupt small and medium-size farms in the Nine has been growing in recent years. Millions of peasants were compelled to drop agricultural and look for earnings in towns, joining the army of the unemployed which is already huge.

The EEC Commission has proposed that the purchase prices be frozen in the next agricultural year, opening on April 1, that is that they should be left at the last year level. Who benefits from this? Only the owners of the Nestle, Unilever and other food monopolies which buy up from peasants agricultural products and process them at their enterprises. Buying up from farmers fresh products at a low price and then reselling them in the retail trade system at a price 100-150 per cent higher owners of food monopolies get big profits.

Well, what are the farmers going to have from the "freezing" of prices? This measure threatens to bring new hardships to millions of peasants of "green Europe". It is not accidental that farmers of the EEC countries ever more resolutely come out against the Common Market agricultural policy which is carried out in the interests of monopolies, but not in the interests of peasants and consumers.

CATALONIA'S COALITION GOVERNMENT, COMMUNIST MOVEMENT VIEWED

LD071439 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 January 1979 publishes on page 4, under the headline "Under the Plane Trees of Barcelona," a 2,000-word reportage from the Catalonian capital by correspondent V. Chernyshev. Chernyshev describes the scene on Barcelona's main boulevard, noting the incidence of "clashes provoked by extremists" and suggesting that the boulevard "reflects the complex processes taking place in Barcelona and Catalonia as a whole."

Chernyshev outlines Catalonia's experience under Franco as a region "which always fought on the Republican side during the Civil War" and notes the recent restoration of the region's "autonomy." He cites the following remarks from Ramon Espasa, Catalonian minister of public health and one of the two members of the Catalonian Unified Socialist Party [a branch of the Communist Party] in the Catalonian government.

"'The composition of Catalonia's coalition government may seem unusual,' Ramon Espasa said. 'Indeed, it includes representatives of various political currents--from communists to rightwingers. This broad spectrum is explained by the prevailing situation in Catalonia. The point is that the government was created into account the proportional representation of Catalonian deputies in the Spanish Cortes--that is, based on the results of the June 1977 parliamentary elections. I would say that it could be compared with the governments of national salvation or national unity created in certain countries after the war. As yet we are performing the role of a political representative body [predstavitelstvo] rather than that of a ruling organ. Maybe if the government had some administrative power the government members would hardly be getting along together at the same table. However, the communists believe that by virtue of its very existence the coalition government contributes to the unification of Catalonia and the strengthening of democracy and at present that is our primary task. On the other hand, the communists want to set an example to the other regions of Spain where autonomous local organs have been or are being created and to demonstrate once again that the Communist Party is an important force in the administration of the country and that to bar it from solving state problems means to disregard a considerable part of Spain's population.'"

Chernyshev also gives an account of a meeting with Barcelona's mayor, who makes an "extremely positive" assessment of a visit to the USSR as part of a delegation from Barcelona City Council.

PONOMAREV RECEIVES ITALIAN CP OFFICIALS VISITING MOSCOW

LD072329 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1502 GMT 7 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 7 February, TASS--In accordance with the plan for interparty links, Paolo Bufalini, member of the leadership and Secretariat of the Italian Communist Party, and Antonio Rubbi, member of the Italian Communist Party Central Committee, have been here. They visited the Academy of Social Sciences of the CPSU Central Committee, where Paolo Bufalini spoke of the situation in Italy and the activity of the Communist Party.

Paolo Bufalini and Antonio Rubbi were received by Boris Ponomarev, Politburo candidate member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Vadim Zagladin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department.

REPORTAGE ON IRANIAN PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT, DEVELOPMENTS

Bazargan Appointment Widely Supported

LD072038 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 7 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpt] The announcement that Mehdi Bazargan, a well known statesman, is the head of an Iranian transitional, provisional government has received wide support in the country. Many letters and telegrams are now being addressed to Mehdi Bazargan and Ayatollah Khomeyni supporting this political move. Staffs of many ministries, including the Foreign Ministry, as well as the staff of the National Iranian Airlines Corporation, the postal, telegraph and telephone office and higher education institutes have expressed their full loyalty to the provisional government.

Mezhdi Bazargan has won the full respect of the students, intelligentsia and commercial bourgeoisie. According to the local press, he is working for the defense of Iran's national independence, elimination of the monarchy and the establishment of an Islamic republic. He supports a policy of nonalinement and developing relations with all countries. Mehdi Bazargan was actively involved in the movement of Dr Mosaddeq.

KEYHAN has published a list of names that Mehdi Bazargan intends to announce as his cabinet members. According to AFP, Haj Seyyed Javadi, one of these nominated for the provisional government as information minister, has been arrested by the Tehran military authorities on charges of insulting the army. KEYHAN has also named the members of the Islamic revolutionary council formed by Ayatollah Khomeyni. Until a referendum is held and members of parliament are elected, this council will enjoy the highest ruling authority. Mehdi Bazargan, the head of the provisional government, Karim Sanjabi, leader of the National Front and Taleqani and Montazeri, two religious leaders, have become members of the council.

TASS Details Widespread Support

LD071815 Moscow TASS in English 1701 GMT 7 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 7, TASS--The appointment of prominent politician Medhi Bazargan as the head of the provisional transitional government of Iran, is receiving the broadest support throughout the country. Numerous letters and telegrams arrive, addressed to Bazargan and Ayatollah Khomeyni, with expressions of support for this political move. Pledges of loyalty to the provisional government have come from the staff members of many ministries, including the Foreign Ministry, as well as the national airline, the Telecommunications Board, institutions of higher learning. Mehdi Bazargan enjoys a high prestige among students, intellectual and commercial bourgeoisie.

The local press notes that according to his views, the head of the provisional government is a bourgeois democrat who upholds Iran's national independence, stands for scrapping the monarchy and creating an Islamic republic. He champions a nonalignment policy and the development of inter-state relations with all countries.

The paper KEYHAN has published a list of Bazargan's nominees to his cabinet. The KEYHAN announced also the composition of the Islamic Revolutionary Council formed by Ayatollah Khomeyni which is to function as the supreme body of authority pending the holding of a nationwide referendum and parliamentary elections.

Meanwhile the government of Bakhtiar, set up before the shah's departure from the country, keeps clinging to power. Speaking in the Majlis, Bakhtiar stated he will not submit to Khomeyni's demands and will remain in his post even in the event that all deputies to parliament resign. He made it clear he will resort to power if the provisional government attempted to remove him from power. I have no intention to give up my positions, Bakhtiar said.

A spokesman for Khomeyni described the present situation in Iran as "critical" and stressed that a showdown was nearing. Speaking at a press conference, he noted that the probability of a compromise between the two governments in the country is "very small" because of Bakhtiar's actions. The responsibility for mass bloodshed, he said, will fall on the prime minister of the shah's government. The Khomeyni spokesman pointed also to the continuing danger of a military coup and forcible seizure of power by a general's junta. At the same time he added that an accelerating process of differentiation is taking place in the army.

According to the paper AYANDEGAN, the shah, who is in Morocco, maintains regular contacts with some Iranian generals who inform him of the developments. In an interview for the British paper DAILY MAIL, the shah stated that he continues to consider himself "the ruling monarch and the commander-in-chief of the army."

Speaking at Tehran University, the well-known Iranian writer and sociologist F. Shayan stated that world imperialism, headed by the USA, has no intention to give up its positions in Iran voluntarily. The imperialists are now using the compradore bourgeoisie in an attempt to channel the people's revolution to their benefit, to pull some oppositionary detachments over to the side of the reactionaries. For the success of the revolution, F. Shayan stressed, the unity of all anti-imperialist forces must be secured first of all.

The influential Tehran Ayatollah Taleghani pointed out in a talk with journalists that "in the struggle against the shah's despotic regime, Iranian Communists gave their lives, suffered torture at the hands of the secret police and long years of imprisonment." "This is why," he stressed, "there is no doubt that, despite ideological differences, we are united in a common struggle."

"Since an Islamic government will be based on the principles of freedom and justness," Taleghani said,"the communists can also be free both in the expression of ideas, and organisationally."

Washington, February 7, TASS--The U.S. State Department announced that the American General Robert Huyser completed his mission in Tehran and has returned to the execution of his duties as deputy commander, American Armed Forces, Europe. Some members of the administration believe, the UPI agency reports, that Huyser was recalled from Tehran because the powerful anti-American manifestations mounting in Iran were focusing on him. In this connection commentators recall that Huyser's mission has been repeatedly associated in the press with plans for preparing a military coup in Iran.

Bakhtiar's Office Staffers Strike

LD071512 Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 7 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 7, TASS--Hundreds of demonstrators today came out again into the streets of the Iranian capital to express support for the provisional government of Iran appointed by leader of the national-democratic and religious opposition Khomeyni. Army units placed at crossings of central streets did not hinder the holding of the demonstration whose participants carried Khomeyni's portraits and chanted slogans. Radio Tehran announced today that the curfew will operate only for five hours from midnight.

London, February 7, TASS--Quoting assistants of the head of the provisional government Bazargan, a REUTER correspondent reports that the majority of members of the staff in the office of Prime Minister Bakhtiar went on strike in protest against his refusal to resign. Khomeyni's supporters actually paralyzed the functioning of a number of ministries. To make employees return to work, the Bakhtiar government stopped paying their wages. According to REUTER, several ministries sent letters to Khomeyni expressing support for the new provisional government led by Bazargan.

Armymen Support New Government

LD081010 Moscow TASS in English 0901 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Paris, February 8, TASS--Representatives of the army are joining in mass public demonstrations in support of the provisional government of Iran appointed by the leader of the opposition, Khomeyni. It is reported from Tehran that over a thousand air force servicemen openly marched today for the first time through the streets of the capital to Khomeyni's headquarters in order to express their solidarity with the anti-shah opposition. Civilians joyfully greeted their appearance among the demonstrators.

44 Parliamentary Deputies Resign

LD072251 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 7 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 7, TASS--From the moment when the leader of the Iranian political-religious opposition Ayatollah Khomeyni declared the present composition of Iran's parliament illegal, 44 members of parliament have resigned their mandates. This was announced today by the paper ETTELA'AT. At the parliamentary session on Tuesday alone 22 deputies announced their resignation.

Terrorist Group Threatens Carnage

LD061125 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Feb 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Roundup of Iranian News "Iran: The Struggle Continues" from B. Rodionov's world news review "A Day in the Life of the Planet"--boldface as published]

[Text] Ayatollah Khomeyni has returned to his homeland after 15 years in exile. The army leadership which had made every effort to prevent the ayatollah's return has been forced to back down. Bakhtiar tried to put on a brave face and he "welcomed" Khomeyni's return, but he again refused to resign from his post as premier. "Responsibility for the blood which might be shed at this time will not rest with the security forces," he declared very significantly.

SPEAKING AT TEHRAN'S AIRPORT, KHOMEYNI CALLED UPON ALL OPPOSITION FORCES TO POOL THEIR EFFORTS IN THE STRUGGLE TO ELIMINATE THE MONARCHICAL SYSTEM, DEMANDED THE IMMEDIATE RESIGNATION OF THE BAKHTIAR GOVERNMENT AND CALLED FOR "ALL THE ROOTS OF COLONIALISM TO BE PULLED UP."

At a press conference which took place aboard an aircraft en route from Paris to Tehran a spokesman for Khomeyni reported that a provisional government will be formed in Iran in the next few days to prepare for elections to a constituent assembly. Political strikes in Iran will continue until the monarchy is completely eliminated and an Islamic republic is proclaimed. A NEW DECISIVE STAGE HAS BEGUN IN THE IRANIAN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE AGAINST THE MONARCHY.

The forces of reaction are not laying down their arms. The example was set by representatives of the Iranian military in Washington where, as we have reported, Iranian Embassy personnel forced Ambassador Zahedi--the shah's son-in-law and confident--to resign; according to the U.S. press, Zahedi had close links with Z. Brzezinski. Representatives of the Iranian military have now carried out a "minicoup" at the embassy, have rehung the shah's portrait in its former place and have dismissed the charge d'affaires ad interim.

Reaction's shock detachments are increasingly frequently arraying themselves in the garb of "defenders of the constitution." A terrorist organization has been set up in Tehran with this name and it is threatening "unprecedented carnage" if an Islamic republic is proclaimed. "The risk of civil war is tremendous," states the Paris newspaper L'AURORE.

NEWSWEEK has made an eloquent admission. Referring to a certain "experienced European diplomat" in connection with the events in Iran, the weekly writes: "An incredible situation has developed: Anyone who is supported by the Americans is automatically excluded from the game." But the "incredible nature" of this situation can be attributed to perfectly obvious causes. The United States is threatened by one of the most serious strategic defeats for many years, NEWSWEEK warns.

AS OUR CORRESPONDENT A. AKHMEDZYANOV HAS REPORTED FROM TEHRAN, AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI HAS HELD HIS FIRST PRELIMINARY CONFERENCE WITH OPPOSITION LEADERS.

U.S. Shamelessly Interfering

LD070739 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0402 GMT 7 Feb 79 LD

["Iran--According to the People's Will"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 7 February, TASS--Khomeyni, the leader of the national democratic and religious opposition, has announced the creation of a new power in Iran. He has instructed Bazargan to head a provisional government whose main task is to change Iran's state system into a republican one. This underlines the fact that the new government, set up on the basis of the people's will, "in accordance with the laws of the Shariat," is no symbolic "shadow cabinet." It intends to really govern the country and prepare for elections to parliament, which will draw up and present a new constitution to a nationwide referendum, writes Aleksey Petrov in PRAVDA.

The proclamation of a provisional government in Iran reflects the determination of the opposition to destroy the last bastions of the former anti-popular regime, to work for the radical renovation of the internal political structure and to pursue a foreign policy course in the country in accordance with national interests. Indeed, it is hardly correct to refer to the shah's opponents as the opposition. They now comprise the overwhelming majority of the nation, represent the most varied sections of the population, and in effect determine the course of life in the country." [quote mark as received]

"This millions-strong movement is opposed by the Bakhtiar government and the army top brass, relying on the shah's guard, which remains loyal to the monarch, special troops and punitive organs," notes the author.

"The resistance of these forces to the will of the overwhelming majority would hardly have lasted long but for the broad and demonstrative support from outside, from the imperialist powers--and primarily from the United States.

"Shamelessly interfering in Iran's affairs, the United States is shuffling like cards different versions and methods for solving the crisis. Under these foreign plans arms, specialists and advisers are being supplied to Iran. The whole well-known CIA gamut of methods to subvert, split and slander the popular movement has been put into motion.

"Of late in the United States they have begun asking the question: "What is the reason for the outburst of anti-American feelings in Iran?" The question is more than justified. However, in replying to it, Washington politicians are seeking to lay the blame anywhere, even on Radio Moscow, but not where it should be, in the Pentagon, the CIA, the State Department--in a word, in Washington itself."

"The people and only the people have the right to determine their fate, the right to determine the legality or illegality of the system and government existing in the country. They alone have the last word in deciding the 'constitutionality' of power in the country. That is the right of the people and the perogative of its representatives," stresses Aleksey Petrov.

COMMENTARY CONTRASTS IRANIAN OIL WEALTH WITH GENERAL POVERTY

LD022031 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Second Boris Pachkov commentary: "Oil and the Tragedy of Iran"]

[Text] Boris Pachkov spoke in the first article about how Iran's oil profits--the huge sum of $100 billion the last 5 years--were distributed: $26 billion ended up in banks of the United States and other Western countries and $36 billion was spent on arms from the United States and other Western countries. How did the ruling quarters in Iran dispose of the huge remaining sum of $38 billion? Here is what Boris Pachkov wrote in this context:

The distribution of this part of Iran's oil profits was also determined by interests of the country's ruling elite and the Western monopolies who found the doors of the Iranian economy wide open to them. We cannot deny that the main part of this sum was spent on industrial and other projects the last 5 years in many sectors of the Iranian economy. However, the hold which private monopolies have on economic life, interested mainly in their private gains, the policy of the greedy Western groups striving to make huge profits in Iran in particular, and the lack of any scientific planning, which can only exist under socialism, created chaos in the economy and brought to millions of Iranians mainly catastrophes and deprivation. Even the Western bourgeois press, now trying to explain to itself the cause of the outburst of popular indignation in Iran, has been forced to admit this fact.

The rightwing French LE FIGARO, for instance, wrote that the huge capital investment in Iran based on the oil profits gave nothing to the population of 35 million. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, managed by Western bank owners, was forced to point out that oil profits have not saved the country from poverty. According to the bank's statistics, more than 54 percent of Iranians are living below the poverty line. According to UN studies, about 30 percent of Iranians are starving or do not have sufficient food. Even the shah's sister admitted at an international conference on health that among every four Iranian children one dies before the age of one and another is always ill because of malnutrition.

The main illnesses and defects of the capitalist world infected the Iranian economy, which was linked with the West. In the last 5 years retail prices have increased five-fold, thus strongly affecting the income of workers, government employees and even some of the military. Housing costs have greatly increased and speculation hit the country because of lack of price stability and corruption.

Here is another example of the apparent wild contradiction in the economy: Iranian oil insures 14-23 percent of the liquid fuel of the United States, Japan, the FRG, Britain, Italy and the Netherlands, but industry in Iran itself has been suffering seriously for 3 years from a lack of energy. The British business paper THE FINANCIAL TIMES ridicules the fact that one of the obstacles to economic growth in Iran has been the energy crisis.

In general this has been the fate of Iran's oil profits. Popular indignation surprised the ruling elite and its defenders across the ocean. However, according to the American business magazine BUSINESS WEEK, the New York TIMES and other American newspapers and magazines, hundreds of senior Iranians have been able to transfer to the West the last 2 years alone more than $4 billion, mainly acquired from oil profits. Thus oil as the main national resource has by no means become the vehicle for the development and prosperity of this country.

What is more, U.S. imperialism with its strategic attitudes is pushing local reaction to strike at the revolutionary people of Iran. Oil for them has turned into a great tragedy.

However, facts remain facts. The present national uprising in Iran is a logical result of oppression in this country, which suffered greatly at the hand of local reaction and imperialism. The Iranian people and their patriotic leaders demand from the neocolonialists, the imperialists and their local followers the right to determine their fate, including that of their natural resources.

TASS ON PRC'S 'UNSEEMLY,' REACTIONARY ROLE IN IRAN

LD071228 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0959 GMT 7 Feb 79 LD

["Iran: Beijing's [Peking's] Unseemly Role"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 7 February, TASS--TASS political observer Sergey Kulik writes:

Although official Beijing refrains from making any direct evaluations of events in Iran, the nature of the information appearing on the pages of the Chinese press clearly indicates that the PRC leadership is once again on the same side of the barricades as those forces which are drowning in blood the popular demonstrations in that country and which are vainly seeking the "hand of Moscow raised above Tehran." XINHUA [NCNA] and RENMIN RIBAO [JENMIN JIHPAO], while remaining silent on the real reasons behind the crisis in Iran, refrain from criticizing the policy of U.S. imperialism which has brought the country to the brink of national catastrophe. They do, however, profusely quote statements about the opposition and neighboring states friendly to Iran.

When PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua paid an official visit to Tehran last summer, he not only lavished compliments on the shah's court and his policy but also admitted: "Common aims are bringing China and Iran closer together to a greater and greater degree."

What are these "common aims" that have brought the Chinese leadership closer to the shah's regime, which even then had begun its death throes? An AFP correspondent reported from Tehran: "Their mutual understanding expressed itself primarily in anti-Sovietism." Under the false pretext of countering the "Soviet threat" a number of measures were agreed on which in fact meant that Beijing approved and supported the role of gendarme in the Near East which was allocated to Iran by U.S. imperialism.

Thus, China in particular supported Iran's idea of setting up a military alliance in the Persian Gulf as well as plans to create a Red Sea pact. The Tehran press and certain Iranian diplomatic circles were used by Beijing to scare the Persian Gulf countries with the "Soviet threat" and then encourage pro-Western regimes to put together a bloc of rightwing states against those countries which have embarked on the path of democratic reforms.

The PRC also demonstrated that it was willing to cooperate with Iran in giving aid to the reactionary Sultan Qabus, who is waging a war against the Oman National Liberation Front. In order to implement these plans, the shah, who for a number of years sent forces to Oman to suppress the patriots, helped in the establishing of diplomatic relations between the sultan and the PRC. As AFP noted: "The strengthening of the Chinese presence in the Persian Gulf and Arabian Peninsula area has received the unconditional support of the shah," who wanted the Chinese to safeguard him from any "further swinging to the left of neighboring countries...."

In the light of these factors, which shed some light on the secret nature of the relations which were established between Beijing and the shah's regime, there can hardly be any doubt as to which of the opposing sides in Iran now supports the PRC. The statements made by Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] during his visit to the United States gave U.S. journalists cause to wonder whether the guest from the PRC was not suggesting that some joint measures be taken together with the United States in Iran.

According to a report in the Beirut AD-DUNIYA, the Chinese ambassador in Tehran holds constant meetings with his U.S. colleague in order to exchange information and reciprocal recommendations. Chinese activity in Iran, the newspaper writes, is aimed at exacerbating the situation and creating favorable conditions for realizing the U.S. plan for a military coup in Iran.

Beijing's attitude toward Iranian events has proved once again to the whole world that in Iran, just as everywhere else, it is possible for the PRC, motivated by anti-Sovietism, to pursue a course of drawing closer together with U.S. imperialism and supporting reactionary forces. "The fact that Beijing is on the side of the shah and against the Iranian people," a statement by the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee stresses, "shows for the umpteenth time the depth to which the Chinese leadership has fallen and shows its unsavory role on the international scene."

CAIRO PRESS OPENLY HOSTILE TO DEVELOPMENTS IN IRAN

LD051244 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1730 GMT 4 Feb 79 LD

[Text] World news agencies have drawn attention to the openly hostile tone in which the Egyptian papers report news of the Iranian religious-political opposition. The Cairo papers have been waging ferocious attacks on Ayatollah Khomeyni, the opposition leader. It should be recalled that Iran stopped supplying Iranian oil to Israel as a result of pressure exerted by the opposition and the personal demand of the Ayatollah Khomeyni.

The Cairo papers, for example, today published fabricated reports alleging that Ayatollah Khomeyni and his aides receive orders from Moscow. A foreign correspondent in Cairo said sarcastically that it seems that the Cairo papers are the ones that receive orders from Tel Aviv when they publish reports favorable to Israel.

ATHERTON RETURNS FROM MIDEAST TRIP WITHOUT RESULTS

LD310828 Moscow TASS in English 0817 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

["On Middle East Situation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 31, TASS--Another attempt of U.S. diplomacy to overcome the impasse of the Egyptian-Israeli talks yielded no results. After a fortnight of shuttle trips from Israel to Cairo and back to Israel, the U.S. special envoy Alfred Atherton returned to Washington without achieving any results, Pavel Demchenko writes in PRAVDA.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0350 GMT on 31 January in a slightly longer version of this item at this point includes the following passage: "The Israeli Government ascribes Atherton's failure to the stance adopted by Egypt, while officials in Cairo say that it is the Israelis' fault. It is worth recalling that in accordance with the deal concluded at Camp David under strong pressure from the U.S. President, Israel and Egypt promised that by no later than 17 December last year they would conclude a separate peace treaty with each other. But things have turned out differently. The treaty has not been agreed on and the negotiations on concluding it have been broken off."]

The course of the events, the author writes, went against the script that was worked out in Camp David. The deal concluded there was sharply condemned on the international arena. Egypt actually landed in isolation in the Arab world. A threat of political and economic sanctions overhangs it in case the separate treaty with Israel is concluded. And Cairo could not ignore this, since annual loans and credits that Egypt receives from Arab countries reach two billion dollars.

The events in Iran which showed what is the attitude of peoples to the governments that follow in the wake of imperialist policy created new complexities for Middle East diplomacy of the United States, Pavel Demchenko writes. After oil extraction in Iran was stopped, Washington started showing an even greater interest in oil of countries of the Arabian Peninsula and hastened to demonstrate the support for the regimes existing there, tolerating in some degree even the fact that they declared against the Camp David deal.

Recalling its special envoy from the Middle East, the United States, however, does not give up the attempts to gear firmer to its political machine both Israel and Egypt, Pavel Demchenko writes. It was announced, for instance, that a U.S. military delegation led by Defence Secretary Harold Brown will soon arrive in Cairo. Later the delegation will visit Israel and Saudi Arabia.

It is easy to see, the commentator writes, how far are the aims of such trips from the strivings of the Middle East peoples to a just and durable peace. Historic experience shows that such peace cannot be established through separate deals concluded behind the backs of Arabs and contrary to their interests.

ISRAEL, EGYPT AIDING, ABETTING U.S. INFLUENCE IN MIDEAST

LD070959 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Feb 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[A. Kapralov article under "International Notes" rubric: "Aiming at a METO"]

[Text] Why is Israel impatiently awaiting a visit from U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown?

The Tel Aviv leadership considers, not without foundation, that Washington's Iranian card, on which so many billions of American dollars have been staked, may be trumped and that then the betting on Israel will automatically be increased. And this will give the Zionist leadership the opportunity to stiffen its demands even further in the separate bargaining with Egypt, promises Tel Aviv further consignments of the most sophisticated American weapons and also, as one high-ranking Pentagon official acknowledged, will allow Israel to demonstrate to Washington its increased strategic significance for the United States in light of events in Iran.

The creation of American military bases in Israel's Negev Desert is required to play more than the smallest role in the proposed regrouping of forces. In the opinion of France's LE FIGARO, "once it has military bases in Israel and in Sinai, the United States could have the ability to interfere directly in any conflict in the Near East or the Persian Gulf zone." Moreover voices are to be heard in Israel and in Washington advocating that the United States strengthen its military positions in the Near East by recruiting Israel into NATO or creating a treaty organization for the Near East (METO). As H. Herzog, former Israeli representative at the United Nations, stated recently, "As soon as peace is concluded with Egypt it will be possible to create a new alliance there (in the Near East--A.K.), and both Israel and Egypt are interested in that."

That the above statement is not without foundation is confirmed by the Lebanese weekly AL-KIFAH AL-ARABI, which reported that contacts have long been in progress between As-Sadat's regime and NATO with the aim of connecting [prisoyedinit] Cairo to that military bloc. Here, the paper emphasizes, the Egyptian regime will be designated the role of gendarme, defending American and Zionist interests in the Near East region and on the African Continent. As Egypt's MENA news agency recently reported, irrespective of the outcome of Iranian events in Tehran [as published], Iran can no longer be regarded as a reliable bulwark of Western influence in the Near and Middle East.

It is evident that both Israel and Egypt are trying yet again, on the crest of events in Iran, to demonstrate to international imperialist circles their readiness to serve their interests. As for the apportionment of the roles which both Tel Aviv and Cairo are trying to obtain, these already have been prepared for them; the roles of "trace" and "shaft" horses in a single team which will be driven by Uncle Sam.

COMMENTARY DENOUNCES AS-SADAT FOR SELLING OIL TO ISRAEL

LD051528 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] President Anwar as-Sadat of Egypt has said that there was no problem at all between Egypt and Israel concerning Sinai oil. Answering questions posed by foreign newsmen, the Egyptian head of state said: The Israelis asked us to sell them oil; we have agreed to this, and there is neither difficulty nor dispute between us in this field.

Naturally, every state is entitled to choose its trading partners and to manage its own natural resources. But trade assumes a clear political complexion during specific historical circumstances. For example, trade between the United States and certain other NATO members and racist regimes in southern Africa is indeed a political act directed against the national liberation movements of the peoples of Africa and a challenge to all progressive mankind.

The same thing could be said about the economic and military support given to fascist dictatorships in Latin America, like the Somoza or Pinochet regimes. No doubt, the decision of President Anwar as-Sadat to supply the Israeli military apparatus with oil is the same type of trade relations mentioned above.

The French paper LE FIGARO has described the decision of the Egyptian president as an important change in Egyptian policies. The Moroccan paper OPINION sees Egypt's agreement to deliver oil to Israel as a concession of principles to Tel Aviv. A number of news agencies also consider this decision fresh evidence of the complete capitulation of Cairo before Tel Aviv. There have also been other well-founded affirmations: Cairo's decision is directed against those Arab countries struggling to liquidate the consequences of Israeli aggression, and what is more, (?it is aimed) at materially assisting this aggression. This means that from now on Egyptian oil will be used in the engines of the Israeli Phantom jets which raid Lebanon and Palestinian refugee camps, and in the engines of Israeli tanks which plow through the occupied Arab territories, threatening fresh aggressions.

However, the decision of President Anwar as-Sadat is not solely directed against the Arab countries--it is also directed against the national liberation movements and against those struggling against the control of U.S. imperialism, including the Iranian people.

It is known that one of the articles in the program of Iranian opposition leaders provides for halting oil deliveries to Israel because of its support for reactionary regimes and its aggression against fraternal Arab peoples. President as-Sadat is also challenging the Iranian people by his decision to replace Iran as a supplier of oil to the Israeli military apparatus.

A few days ago the U.S. press published reports that President Anwar as-Sadat, through diplomatic channels, proposed to transform his regime into a major pillar of Western policy in the Middle East, given the collapse of U.S. influence in Iran. Quoting informed sources, the U.S. press also stated that the Egyptian head of state had promised Washington that he would be a faithful and loyal defender of its interests. In this respect, the recent decision of the Egyptian president to deliver oil to Israel leaves no room for doubt about the truth of such reports published in the American press.

U.S. TRYING TO USE TURKEY TO STEP UP SPYING AGAINST USSR

LD061945 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] As you are aware, the United States forced its allies to accept the early warning system, known for short as AWACS, at the December meetings of NATO's leading organs. For quite some time now the Pentagon has been trying to prove that the AWACS system is the latest achievement in the sphere of air defense. Many sources, however, including Western sources and particularly the French news agency, deny the defensive nature of this system and state that AWACS is a NATO intelligence-gathering system and this is how it will be operated.

It is in fact true that 18 American Boeing-707 aircraft attached to the AWACS system are charged with being on constant patrol along the borders of the socialist countries. The French have described these aircraft as (?flying) radars with the capability of surveillance to a depth of 400 kilometers into the territory of other countries. It is believed that these U.S. aircraft will complement the shortcomings of a number of NATO ground radar stations of considerably shorter range used for spying.

What is being discussed, therefore, is not the establishment of an aircraft defense system of NATO countries--which are under threat from nobody--but intelligence gathering against the socialist countries. According to the French news agency, the flying radars will be transformed into flying command centers in wartime to issue orders to ground forces to deliver the necessary blows. What has all this to do with defense? (?It would be more correct to say that) the issue is that of preparing for an act of aggression.

It is also clear what the flying radars will be used for in peacetime. It would suffice, one would think, just to mention that the information obtained by the flying radars will immediately be transmitted to NATO headquarters. It is no secret to anyone that the NATO bloc is directed against the socialist countries.

As you are aware, provision also has been made to deploy an AWACS system in Turkish territory. According to the calculations of Turkish papers, Turkey will have to pay 350 million Turkish liras in direct payments alone for Turkey's participation in this system. Turkey's indirect payments for the maintenance of the AWACS planes, according to the most conservative estimates, will amount to a sum even larger than this. On the other hand, observers point out, the harm that Turkey's participation in the AWACS system will cause the country is quite incalculable.

The aspirations of the Ecevit government to achieve greater military, political and economic independence for Turkey has aroused immediate and great concern in NATO headquarters. As you are aware, the new national security concept envisages the development of friendly relations with all countries in the region, particularly with neighboring countries. Turkish-Soviet relations are developing successfully and cover more new areas of cooperation. Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit has openly said that Turkey sees no danger from the Soviet Union whatsoever and that it wants to develop good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union. This kind of development does not suit the purposes of the NATO leaders. In order to link Turkey more firmly with the NATO imperialist bloc, they are hurrying to tie the Turkish Republic hand and foot with new military obligations to provide themselves the scope to use Turkish territory more extensively for their own military-strategic purposes. AWACS is a new link in the chain that ties Turkey to NATO.

Turkish territory exerts a great attraction for U.S.--and that means NATO's--attention in connection with events in Iran. According to reports in the American press, Washington wants to transfer electronic equipment from Iran mainly to Turkey to continue spying against the Soviet Union. To put it in a nutshell, the American generals are doing their utmost to make use of Turkey's territory to threaten the security of Turkey's neighbors. This dangerous game is arousing concern in broad circles of Turkish society which oppose the dependence of the country on U.S. imperialism and which support peace and the maintenance of friendly cooperation with the peoples of socialist countries.

NATO SEEKS TO SHIFT SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT FROM IRAN TO TURKEY

LD072245 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 7 Feb 79 LD

["NATO's Pressure on Turkey"--TASS headline; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, February 7, TASS--NATO strategists are pushing Turkey to a dangerous road, writes the weekly NEW TIMES concerning the attempts of the United States to bring into (?Turkey) equipment for electronic surveillance from Iran.

Ankara officially denied reports that new U.S. military bases and facilities will be created in Turkey, the weekly writes. The influential Turkish [words indistinct] declare for ridding Turkey of dependence on foreign countries in the military sphere. Nevertheless, the Turkish-U.S. talks about concluding a new bilateral agreement on "cooperation in defences" are being now conducted in Ankara. It is officially explained that they are being held to normalise Turkish-American relations after the recent lifting of U.S. embargo on arms deliveries to Turkey. According to Turkish assertions, it regards the matter of an alinement with the United States in the light of its new approach, whereby economic and military interests are inseparable when implementing such cooperation. "In other words, in return for aid the West wishes to gear Turkish firmer to the North Atlantic bloc, to prevent it from escaping its clutches. And Turkey now has the army of 465 thousand and spends 20 percent of its national budget for military purposes. (?That) is, perhaps, the reason why there is no haste about implementing the Guadeloupe agreement on "urgent aid" to Turkey. The NATO circles wait to see if Turkey yields to blackmail.

Obviously, such an approach to the needs of Turkey striving for comprehensive discussion of problems in its national interests can only aggravate the difficulties through which it is living. The entire experience of neighbouring Iran showed clearly that the tighter the noose of dependence on imperialism, the more difficult it is for a country to breathe. The road onto which Turkey is being pushed by NATO strategists is prospectless and extremely dangerous. The Turkish people wants to take a different road."

U.S., NATO RESPONSIBLE FOR AGGRAVATING S. AFRICAN CRISIS

LD071251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 79 p 4 LD

[Article by V. Iordanskiy, doctor of historical sciences: "Southern Africa: Pandering to the Racists"]

[Text] The new year has not brought peace to the peoples of southern Africa. In the very first days of January the Rhodesian racists attacked Botswana. This country's independent foreign policy has long aroused the malicious irritation of Rhodesia's ruling clique and its patrons in the Republic of South Africa. The peaceful land of Botswana was again stained with blood.

Inspired by Tel Aviv's example, the racists of the Republic of South Africa and of Rhodesia have brought the Israeli tactic of military raids on neighboring countries to the African Continent. Zambia and Mozambique have already frequently been victims of these attacks. Hundreds of people died during the South African assault forces' piratical action in southern Angola where they attacked a camp of refugees from Namibia. All this attests that a hotbed of serious tension for the entire African Continent has arisen and is flaring up in southern Africa.

The responsibility for the present tension in southern Africa and for the acute aggravation of the South African crisis rests above all with the racist regimes of the Republic of South Africa and of Rhodesia. But does it rest only with them?

A recent report published in London by the International Institute of Strategic Studies notes that in the past 4 years Rhodesia's military expenditures increased 230 percent and South Africa's military expenditures 200 percent. In addition to their well-armed ground units, the racists have noticeably reinforced their armored troops and air forces.

The growing militarization of the Republic of South Africa and of Rhodesia became possible as a result of the all-round economic aid from the NATO powers and above all the United States. U.S. banks have granted South Africa loans of over $2.2 billion while direct foreign investment in the South African economy by U.S. monopolies exceeded $2 billion. Investments by British monopolies in South Africa are reckoned at an enormous sum--$5-7 billion. West German and French companies are active in the country.

The constant influx of foreign investment has enabled the South Arican racists to strengthen the economic foundation of the apartheid system--the notorious "separate development" which reinforces the uncontrolled domination of the white majority over millions of Africans. But the West's role is not restricted to this. It gives the racists of South Africa the financial aid and technology necessary for the development of its military industry.

The West's assistance in the creation of South Africa's nuclear industry is particularly alarming. The GEMINI news service reports that over 20 years ago the United States and South Africa had already begun to expand their cooperation in the nuclear sphere. In accordance with the agreement reached in 1957, the United States provided South Africa with nuclear fuel and other materials necessary for research.

In 1977 the Soviet Government issued a warning that South African authorities were preparing to carry out nuclear weapons tests in the Kalahari Desert.

This statement, together with protests from the world public, forced the racists to defer their plans. But the testing center in the Kalahari has not been dismantled. The construction of a plant to produce enriched uranium with a capacity of about 250 tons a year is now being speeded up in South Africa.

The British magazine NEW SCIENTIST recently published an article noting that South Africa had acquired the opportunity to organize the production of nuclear weapons as a result of the aid given by the United States, the FRG, Britain and other Western countries.

The U.S. press has been writing a great deal recently about Washington's so-called "new approach" to South African problems. An attempt is even being made to present the United States in the role of some sort of peacemaker, allegedly seeking an "honest" settlement of the crisis. But the African public is very distrustful of such assertions. It has every reason for being so.

After the collapse of the Portuguese colonial empire, Washington did indeed set about reexamining its African policy. U.S. ruling circles finally realized that it was shortsighted to gamble on cooperation only with the racist regime. The unleashing of the national liberation struggle in Rhodesia and Namibia, and the masses' growing opposition to racism in South Africa, convincingly attest that these factors must be taken into account.

It was precisely under these conditions that the United States decided to act as "mediator" between the national liberation movements and the racist regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia. And to conceal these designs and increase the pressure, the United States appealed for help to Britain and other Western countries. Within the framework of this policy an Anglo-U.S. plan to allegedly insure the gradual solution of the Rhodesian problem was adopted.

But when the Rhodesian racists rejected this plan, London and Washington took it as a matter of course. They embarked on the path of protracted negotiations and backstage maneuvers. The Rhodesian clique rushed to take advantage of the time it had gained to set about creating an "internal settlement" in the country or, to be more precise, expanding the bloody repressions against the national liberation forces and attempts to split them with the aid of their African puppets.

A political scandal erupted in London recently. It was caused by the appearance of reports in the British press about the results of an investigation into the activity of the British Petroleum oil company. It became known that over the past 12 years the state-controlled company had met over 50 percent of the Rhodesian regime's oil requirements. Successive British governments in Whitehall were well aware of this.

The press admits that British oil deliveries in fact saved the Rhodesian clique from economic collapse. The role of official London in this whole story is most unseemly. After all, over the past few years it has not stopped swearing that it has been observing the UN sanctions of trade with Rhodesia.

At the very height of the scandal, the U.S. Government agreed to let Smith, the ringleader of the Rhodesian racists, come to the United States. He had the opportunity to speak on U.S. television and his statements were published extensively in the U.S. press. Smith was received by U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance. Later the ringleader of the Rhodesian regime stated that the U.S. authorities' attitude toward him attests to the de facto recognition of his government by the U.S. authorities.

Official Washington's vague denials did not persuade many people that this was not so.

The relations between the United States, Britain and the racists are giving the impression of a well-staged game whose participants are strenuously seeking to insure that no one loses. They want the Zimbabwe people alone to lose.

U.S. policy in southern Africa is frequently compared to its approach toward the problem of a Near East settlement. This comparison is fully justified. While in the Near East Washington is not sparing its efforts to strengthen the position of the aggressor--Israel--at the expense of the interests of the Arab countries, in southern Africa it is seeking to impose on the struggling African people formulas which would preserve the dominant position of the racist regimes.

This tactic can be seen particularly distinctly in the example of Namibia. Superficially the impression is created that the United States and four powers--Britain, the FRG, France and Canada--are considering the Namibian people's legitimate aspirations and their demand for independence. Some time ago the participants in the talks reached a compromise solution with respect to the ways of granting independence to Namibia. The Republic of South Africa, however, soon refused to fulfill its accords with the representatives of the five powers. As a result, one more draft agreement is appearing containing further major concessions to the racists.

The point of this Western tactic was completely exposed after the farcical "elections" to the so-called "constituent assembly," organized by South Africa, had taken place in Namibia. While the diplomats of the five Western countries tried to create the impression almost of exerting pressure on South Africa, the South African racists concentrated in Namibia about 50,000 soldiers who insured that the population voted "in the right spirit." Pretoria gave its agents--a handful of renegades from the notorious Democratic Turnhalle Alliance--all-round financial and other material aid. And now these people, allegedly "elected by the people," are already trying to speak on behalf of Namibia with Pretoria's voice!

Official Washington is pretending not to notice these illegal actions by South Africa. The U.S. press does not conceal its hopes here that the delaying tactic adopted by the West will give the South African authorities enough time to prepare and carry out new strikes against the Southwest African People's Organization (SWAPO), which in the eyes of the entire world public is the sole universally recognized leader of the Namibian national liberation movement.

Washington's position is by no means fortuitous. After all, South African military subunits are also safeguarding U.S. positions in Namibia. In 1977 over 3,000 tons uranic oxide were extracted in this country at the (Rossing) mines. Most of this ore was exported to the United States. Diamonds, cadmium, zinc and so forth are also exported across the Atlantic. The interests of other Western powers in Namibia are also considerable. The facts show that the United States and its closest NATO partners bear the main responsibility for aggravating the South African crisis. Speaking of the prevailing situation in southern Africa, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in his replies to TIME magazine: "It is the policy aimed against the peoples struggling there for liberation from colonial and racist oppression, and against neocolonialism and for independence and social progress, which is the source of the threat to detente, and by no means the actual struggle of the peoples for their rights."

It is clear that the solution of the problems of Namibia and Rhodesia is impossible without considering the fundamental interests of the peoples of these two countries. That is why support is strengthening for their struggle waged under the leadership of the Patriotic Front and SWAPO to liquidate the rule of the racist regimes and for true independence.

RHODESIAN REFERENDUM NOT AN 'HISTORIC COMPROMISE'

LD061145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 79 p 5 LD

[Leonid Kuznetsov commentary: "The Racists Are Maneuvering"]

[Text] In Salisbury the results of the referendum on the draft constitution held by the racist Smith regime among the white population have been announced.

Since the indigenous population of the country was barred from taking part in the referendum, it is not surprising that the majority of voters expressed themselves in favor of the draft. Western propaganda services have hastened to claim in this context that democracy has put down roots in Rhodesia, and that--they say--many rights and freedoms will shortly be granted to the indigenous population.

The racists are well aware that the people of Zimbabwe oppose them. The forces of the Patriotic Front are now active in almost 80 percent of the country. Punitive operations, harsh reprisals against the patriots, prisons, and concentration camps cannot extinguish the flame of the people's struggle. In these conditions Smith is trying to preserve the racist regime by means of a political settlement, the formula for which was drawn up by the United States and Britain.

The holding of this referendum is part of these maneuvers. The draft constitution primarily took into account the wishes of the racists. True, for the sake of appearances certain elements were introduced to create the impression of concessions to the Africans. Thus the word Zimbabwe is placed in front of Rhodesia in the title of the country. Western observers are trying their best to present the white referendum as yet another historic compromise. But what exactly does the compromise consist of, if according to the draft constitution the Europeans--who constitute 5 percent of the country's population--get about one-third of the seats in Parliament, and, moreover, the right to veto?

With the use of deceitful tricks, the racists are trying to drive a wedge into the anti-imperialist, anticolonialist front of the country. According to their plans, the white referendum is designed to legalize the dominance of white terror against the indigenous population. The adoption of the constitution is intended to give the regime a semblance of legality. This, according to their way of thinking, will enable Smith's Western patrons to interfere on a legal basis in the internal affairs of the country, to support preventive armed operations against neighboring African states, and to bypass UN-imposed economic sanctions against the racist regime.

Imperialism--which is very interested in preserving its positions in southern Africa--is doing its utmost to save the rotten Rhodesian regime. However, not even the farce with the referendum will help it. Racism will be swept away and the indigenous population of Zimbabwe will acquire the right to decide the destiny of its country.

TASS CITES VNA REPORTS ON PRC VIOLATIONS OF SRV BORDER

LD071354 Moscow TASS in English 1338 GMT 7 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, February 7, TASS--As is reported by the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY (VNA) in January this year the Chinese military committed more than 170 violations of the Vietnamese frontier, including the air space and territorial waters. The number of frontier violations in January equals the number of violations committed by Beijing [Peking] in the last three months of the previous year, this fact testifying to escalation of military provocations against Vietnam. More frequent became bombardment and mortar shelling of Vietnam's territory from the Chinese side. Air balloons are being used more and more frequently. They are launched into the Vietnamese territory with leaflets with slander against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The VNA stresses that the recent time has been witnessing more frequent insolent intrusions of large Chinese armed units which make up to 2 kilometre deep inroads into the Vietnamese territory.

Making these aggressive sallies Chinese troops destroy defensive structures on the Vietnamese side of the frontier, plant mines, mainly on roads and in river ways, engage in exchanges of fire with Vietnamese patrols, open fire on settlements. This leads to casualties among the frontier guards, people's militia and civilian population. In face of these criminal acts of the Chinese authorities, the VNA stresses, the Vietnamese People's Army is compelled to resort to retaliatory measures to defence [as received] the independence and territorial integrity of the homeland. The Vietnamese People's Army is giving a worthy rebuff to the Chinese violators. In conclusion, the VNA says in its report that the Beijing leaders already do not conceal the facts of deliberate creation of tension on the frontier with Vietnam. Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping], who was on a visit to the United States, stated downright that "it is necessary to teach Vietnam a lesson." But, the VNA stresses, the Vietnamese people shall never bow to threats and shall allow nobody to encroach upon single inch of the sacred territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Japanese Reports on PRC-SRV Border

LD080706 Moscow TASS in English 0650 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, February 8, TASS--China concentrated several hundred combat planes and up to 18 infantry divisions in regions adjacent to the frontier with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Japanese newspapers report, quoting the National Defence Agency. The newspaper YOMIURI connects these military demonstrations of Beijing [Peking] with recent statements of Vice Premier of the State Council of the PRC Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping], threatening the SRV and made at the time of his visits in the United States and Japan. The Japanese press also reports that a naval squadron of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, headed by the strike aircraft carrier Constellation, appeared in the South China Sea.

PRAVDA EXAMINES RECONSTRUCTION EFFORTS IN CAMBODIA

LD071401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 79 p 5 LD

[Special correspondent V. Skvortsov report from Phnom Penh: "Signs of Renewal"]

[Text] Lines of people are currently moving alone the red dirt tracks and the narrow, potholed asphalt roads of northwest Kampuchea. Men pull carts carrying children. The women carry simple goods in bundles on their heads. Hundreds of thousands of people who had been driven from the cities to "cooperatives" are moving.

Less than a month has passed since the liberation of Kampuchea and the country is coming back to life. In Kompong Chhnang Province, 70,000 men and women participated actively in electing people's committees in villages, communities and district centers. The elections passed in a truly festive atmosphere. At rallies during which the population put forward their candidates people only spoke of one thing--the urgent need to open up production and the stabilization of the life of workers, peasants and the people's intelligentsia.

These rallies and elections have taken place in many parts of the country. There are no signs of what is being asserted by the radio station of the overthrown Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, operating from somewhere on Chinese territory, whose fabrications are also seized on by Western propaganda, that "fighting is going on" to the south and southwest of Phnom Penh. All this is simply a fabrication: The people's committees, people's militia and revolutionary armed forces are in control of the situation and are now engaged in establishing normal living conditions for the people, who are worn out with suffering.

"Together with the entire people," Pensovan, vice president of the People's Revolutionary Council responsible for the defense of Kampuchea, stated, "our thoughts today are about healing wounds, raising the country from the ruins, the possibility of rapid reconstruction, and about setting up production...."

There are many problems. Transportation is needed to reunite hundreds of thousands of families and return them to their homes. A distribution network is needed. It is necessary to open factories, plants, workshops and municipal enterprises in the cities. All this is already being done. Special status has been assigned to the management of industrial projects--working people's committees have taken control of them. Work has been organized to gather the harvest on time and without losses--the harvest is not a bad one throughout the country. Preparations are underway for fieldwork in the forthcoming monsoon season and for a campaign to obtain fish during the next flooding of Tonle Sap Lake and the rivers.

Our Kampuchean friends make no secret of the serious concern aroused among them by health care problems in the country, particularly the health of children who were condemned by the overthrown regime to work beyond their ability. It is primarily the republic's younger citizens who are now being given assistance at the rapidly created medical centers. Schools have also opened in a number of places.

An increasingly confident pulse of life can be felt in Phnom Penh. More and more blocks are lit by electric lights at night. Workers' self-management committees have removed the locks from city enterprises and are preparing for the resumption of production.

CAMBODIAN REVOLUTION RECEIVES SUPPORT OF SE ASIAN STATES

LD061509 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 5, 26 Jan 79 pp 4-5 LD

[I. Ivkov article: "A Victory of Tremendous Significance"]

[Text] The results of events in Kampuchea are being summed up throughout the world, various views are being expressed regarding the nature of the events in that country and forecasts are being made of the possible influence that the revolutionary events in Kampuchea may have on the development of the situation in Southeast Asia and throughout the world.

The most objective political observers regard the lightning operation which ended in a brilliant victory for the Kampuchean patriots as the result of a sharp exacerbation of the internal contradictions of the Pol Pot regime which had embarked on the path of exterminating its own people. Massive revolts and actions by oppressed and humiliated people against tyranny were the chief cause for the revolutionary explosion.

The first conclusion which automatically suggests itself is that the former Phnom Penh leaders, who tried to transform the country into a preserve of Maoism outside China, suffered a severe defeat. The Kampuchean experiment not only discredited the Pol Pot clique but also dealt a blow to Maoism itself, showing its untenability and revealing the whole depravity and adventurism of the Chinese road to "socialism."

The tragedy of Kampuchea will undoubtedly have a sobering effect on those political forces in the developing countries who are still nurturing certain illusions concerning the Chinese experience and to the domestic and foreign policy of the present Beijing [Peking] leaders.

The second and no less important conclusion to be drawn from the events in Kampuchea is that the glorious victory of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation (KNUFNS), which unites in its ranks all the national-patriotic forces of the country, opened real prospects for building socialism in Kampuchea on the basis of scientific socialism.

The total collapse of the pro-Maoist clique which had entrenched itself in Phnom Penh reasserted the truth that it is impossible these days to drive people into barrack-like communes, deprive them of all rights and human dignity and turn them into a herd of obedient buffalo. The people who, despite the terror and repressions, rose to struggle for the overthrow of the bloody and tyrannical regime are justified in depending upon the support and solidarity of the world's progressive forces and of all peace-loving peoples.

Therefore, the moral and political support given to the long-suffering Kampuchean people by other countries is a just and humane act and the fulfillment of their internationalist duty toward a nation overtaken by misfortune. This accords with the UN Charter and with international law. This is why the slander campaign mounted by Beijing and the imperialist powers against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] misses its mark. It merely exposes those who imposed the bloody regime on the Kampuchean people and who are now making desperate attempts to whitewash that regime and make the peoples of the world forget about the millions of wasted lives on the consciences of the overthrown Kampuchean butchers and their foreign patrons.

Having routed the fascist tyrants, the People's Revolutionary Council clearly declared its intentions. Its published program of struggle to create a new society expounds the realistic and scientifically substantiated objectives and tasks of the Kampuchean revolution, defines the methods and means of pursuing socialist transformations in the country and outlines the basic foreign policy aims of the People's Republic of Kampuchea which seeks to establish friendship and cooperation with all countries and peoples and to establish lasting peace and security on the Asian Continent.

The victory of Kampuchea's patriots has made substantial changes in the lineup of political forces in Southeast Asia; it has improved the atmosphere in this region and has improved the conditions for consolidating peace and establishing international cooperation. The peoples of Asia, and not only Asia, welcome the proclamation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, perceiving in this new opportunities for establishing neighborly relations among the countries of the region and for consolidating their trust and mutual understanding on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

It is impossible to disagree with the statement made by B. Gupta, leader of the parliamentary faction of the Communist Party of India, in which he said that "the victory of Kampuchea's patriots is a positive factor for peace and stability in Southeast Asia." This was also expressed by the Japanese newspaper AKAHATA which stressed that the KNUFNS course toward genuine independence, nonalinement, neutrality and friendship with all countries will "contribute to the friendship and peace of the Asian countries' peoples."

Despite the expectations of Beijing and Washington, which were counting on the Kampuchean insurgents' victory causing alarm and even panic in neighboring countries of Southeast Asia, and especially among the countries belonging to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN], nothing of the kind has happened. Almost all the countries of Asia have greeted the power change in Phnom Penh calmly. Moreover, they have assessed the collapse of Pol Pot's pro-Beijing regime which acted as the accomplice of Chinese expansionism in Southeast Asia as a positive factor which has revealed new opportunities for intensifying the struggle against the Maoists' subversive activity in Southeast Asia.

The Thai Government for example, has declared--despite strong pressure from Washington and Beijing--that it will not allow foreign powers to use Thai territory for interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Special alarm was provoked in Thai ruling circles by the conduct of N. Sihanouk who has assumed the shameful role of advocate for Pol Pot's bloody regime in the United Nations. His statement that the former Phnom Penh rulers intend to develop a partisan movement, which is based on the assumption that Beijing would be able to use Thai territory to supply Kampuchea's enemies with everything they need, was resolutely condemned by the Thai Government as provocative and aimed at exacerbating relations between Bangkok and its Indochinese neighbors.

A similar position was also adopted by Indonesian leaders who, through their own experience, have learned the danger of Chinese interference in the independent and sovereign development of their country. Therefore, it is not fortuitous that an Indonesian representative, Dr Abdulgani, a prominent public figure and statesman, actively participated in the seventh session in Hanoi of the Presidium of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization and approved the telegram sent to UN Secretary General K. Waldheim requesting that full support be given to the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea.

Other ASEAN member countries--the Philippines and Malaysia--have also opted for maintaining neutrality involving the events in Kampuchea and have expressed readiness to promote the normalization of the situation in and around that country.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea is receiving increasingly broad international recognition, not only from the socialist community countries. The new Kampuchea has been recognized by Afghanistan and Ethiopia. Indian Prime Minister M. Desai has just declared that his country intends in the very near future to give official recognition to the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Since the fall of the Pol Pot regime the situation on the Indochinese Peninsula has gradually stabilized. On the Vietnamese-Kampuchean border, where Beijing and its Phnom Penh henchmen had been whipping up tension for a number of years, the situation has altered radically. As is noted in the manifesto of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council, "the glorious victory ended the unjust war which was unleashed by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique at the instigation and with the support of a foreign state. It was waged against the national interests and undermined the traditional friendship between the Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples."

Political observers in many countries recognize that the events in Kampuchea have assumed an irreversible nature.

Only Beijing, with the support of Washington, is trying to hamper the consolidation of the people's revolutionary organs of Kampuchea and the further normalization of the situation on the Indochinese Peninsula. The PRC leaders are engaging in provocations against Vietnam and Kampuchea, massing troops on the Vietnamese-Chinese border, sending large troop subunits into Vietnamese territory and murdering civilians.

The Beijing leaders are trying to slander the SRV's foreign policy and to accuse it of interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea and of participation [prichastnost] in the overthrow of the bloody Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime. The Beijing chauvinists pinned special hopes on UN Security Council sanctions against the SRV whose application the Chinese leaders so vigorously sought. But all these attempts have failed.

The U.S. administration has found itself in an unenviable situation. After all, President J. Carter had called Pol Pot's regime "the most malicious violator of civil rights in the world." The role of defender of the overthrown Pol Pot regime which Washington assumed in the Security Council showed the entire world the value of Washington's hypocritical campaign purposes which is being pursued to interfere in the internal affairs of the socialist countries and other states headed by regimes which do not suit the U.S. monopolies.

The People's Revolutionary Council, says a statement by the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, warmly welcomes the correct actions of the USSR in the UN Security Council. In order to protect Kampuchea against the possibility of imperialist and hegemonist interference in its internal affairs, the Soviet Union voted against the draft resolution submitted by certain delegations. The correct actions of the Soviet Union fully accord with the UN Charter, stresses the People's Republic of Kampuchea Foreign Ministry.

Now that the Beijing intrigues in the Security Council have failed, the Chinese leaders and their patrons across the ocean have switched to the tactic of intimidating Asian peoples by again dragging out the notorious "domino theory" according to which Thailand and then Malaysia, Singapore and even the Philippines and Indonesia could allegedly fall victim to a "communist plot." However, the Asian countries do not believe this fiction and they fully realize that the danger for them stems from the imperialist monopolies and from Beijing which is nurturing far-reaching plans to establish its domination over all the peoples of this vast region. The fact that Beijing has received a resolute rebuff in Vietnam and Kampuchea not only does not disturb the other Asian countries but, on the contrary, gives them confidence that Chinese expansionism can and must be stopped by the common efforts of the states of the entire Asian Continent.

Yet another direction that Beijing's anti-Vietnamese activity is taking is its attempts to isolate Vietnam in the international arena and to disrupt its political and economic relations with the outside world. In a recent talk with Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda, Fu Hao, China's ambassador to Japan, called upon Japan for joint action against the SRV and alluded to a relevant article of the Japanese-Chinese treaty concerning the struggle against "hegemonism." However, the Japanese minister did not succumb to the Chinese diplomat's provocative proposal but declared that the treaty does not commit Japan to undertake any joint actions of either a local or international nature.

Beijing is trying to persuade the governments of certain countries to cut off aid to Vietnam. The foreign press reports that under pressure from Chinese diplomats, the United States has halted the process of normalizing Vietnamese-U.S. relations and has retracted its promise to allocate an appropriate sum for healing the wounds inflicted upon Vietnam during the aggressive war in Indochina.

The Chinese provocateurs have mounted a campaign to expel Vietnam from the nonalined movement, accusing it of interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea. With the help of their supporters, the Maoists intend to use this slander at the session of the nonalined movement's Coordinating Bureau which will take place at the end of January in Maputo, the capital of Mozambique. However, even this Beijing venture is wide of the mark and will hardly find support from the majority of countries of the nonalined movement.

The Maoists' provocation is incapable of preventing the Kampuchean people from proceeding along their chosen path of development. Life in the country is returning to normal. The People's Revolutionary Council has repealed the draconian laws and decrees of the collapsed Pol Pot regime. Throughout the territory of liberated Kampuchea organs of local power are being set up in the form of people's self-management committees comprising workers, peasants and representatives of the intelligentsia. The capital is being put in order, power supplies are being restored and communications and municipal services are being established.

The Kampuchean people are fully determined to uphold the gains of the revolution and to quickly restore the country which had been devastated by the treacherous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. No internal or foreign forces will be able to divert the heroic people from their chosen course--building an independent, neutral and democratic Kampuchea proceeding along the path of socialism.

The Soviet Union stands firmly on the side of the Kampuchean people's just cause. A reply telegram that Heng Samrin, president of the People's Revolutionary Council and president of the KNUFNS Central Committee, sent to Soviet leaders states that the Soviet Union's powerful support serves as a source of strength and irspiration for the Kampuchean people on their chosen path.

DENG CONTINUES ANTI-SOVIET ATTACKS IN JAPAN

LD071657 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 7 Feb 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Kazbek Basev]

[Text] Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping], vice premier of the PRC State Council, who is now on a visit to Japan, met today with Japanese Prime Minister Ohira. Judging by foreign news agency reports Deng Xiaoping has again emerged as a fierce anti-Sovietist and tried to blacken our country and other socialist countries.

As during his stay in the United States, Deng Xiaoping unceremoniously called on Japan to actively join the creation of an anti-Soviet front composed of China, the United States, NATO countries and Japan.

He has issued direct threats to the Vietnamese people, stating that Vietnam should be punished for its alleged intrusion into Kampuchea. Judging by other reports received from reliable sources, certain observations by Deng Xiaoping enable one to conclude that China may in the very near future undertake an armed attack against Vietnam.

The sides have agreed to exchange official visits at heads of state level.

JAPAN ACCEDING TO PRC DEMANDS FOR ACTION AGAINST VIETNAM

LD071247 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 Feb 79 p 3 LD

[A. Biryukov commentary: "Led Along by Beijing"]

[Text] Reports have been received from Tokyo that the Japanese authorities have decided to suspend aid to Vietnam, including deliveries of rice, for a population which has faced grim ordeals as a result of the unprecedented natural disasters which hit the country last year. In an attempt to justify this decision, Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda asserted in the Diet and also somewhat earlier--in an interview with the West German newspaper DIE WELT--that Vietnam "is interfering" in the affairs of Kampuchea, "is threatening the cause of peace in Asia," and, consequently, must be "punished" by the discontinuation of aid to that country.

Let us say plainly that the "arguments" cited by Mr Sonoda in justifying this anti-Vietnamese action are patently fraudulent. Moreover, in his allegation he is confused about those who are currently the source of the real threat to peace in Asia.

The Japanese Government's refusal to provide aid previously agreed upon with the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] did not occur because Vietnam is interfering in Kampuchea's affairs. Kampuchea's internal affairs are being successfully decided by the Kampuchean people, who have finally overthrown the hated Beijing [Peking] minions--the bloody Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique which transformed the country into a testing ground for Mao's "ideas" and into a bridgehead for adventures against neighboring states.

In taking this step, the Japanese authorities have followed the lead of the Beijing leaders who are pursuing far-reaching great-power objectives in this region. Making use of the Peace and Friendship Treaty between China and Japan signed last year, and particularly the treaty provision concerning "opposition to hegemonism," the Chinese leadership has in recent weeks exerted very strong pressure on Japanese statesmen and politicians.

They have received blunt demands to support the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime now swept away by a wave of popular anger, and to "take joint action" against the SRV. Although Tokyo never tires of reiterating that the Peace and Friendship Treaty with China does not commit it to joint actions against third countries, since signing the treaty Tokyo has been acting precisely as if it is committed, despite its own assurances. Is this not the reason why, while London's THE OBSERVER, which is far from sympathetic with the SRV, is writing just now that "armed Kampuchean peasants are turning their weapons against the remnants of the former regime and welcoming the new government's armed forces," that Tokyo is echoing Beijing and expatiating about "Vietnam's interference." Is this not the reason why, while the world press is writing about the unusual and massive buildup of China's ground and air forces on the border with Vietnam which are ready to strike a "warning (!) blow" against the SRV, that Tokyo deems it possible to restrict itself to "misgivings" about this and at the same time expresses "regret" over the position of Socialist Vietnam, which is displaying self-restraint and not succumbing to the provocations--including armed provocations--from Beijing.

The Japanese authorities' attempts to play up to the Beijing leaders in the campaign of blackmail and provocations against Socialist Vietnam and the exertion of pressure on the SRV will probably bring no dividends. Moreover, these attempts could draw Japan onto a path of collaboration with the Beijing hegemonists--a path fraught with dangerous consequences for Japan.

In a few days, Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping], vice premier of the PRC State Council, will arrive in Tokyo again en route from the United States. It is clear from a report by Sato, Japanese ambassador in Beijing, following a conversation with Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Han Nianlong [Han Nien-lung] that Deng intends to call on Japanese Prime Minister Ohira to join in "united antihegemonist action" against Vietnam and to support the totally discredited Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime.

Thus, there is evidence of Beijing attempts to create yet another seat of tension in the world. The legitimate question arises: What position will Tokyo take with respect to these importunate demands by Beijing--will it be an independent and constructive stance on the plane of strengthening peaceful cooperation among states, or will Japan once again be caught in the snares of Chinese diplomacy?

BRIEFS

PORT WORKERS TO JAPAN--A Vostochnyy port workers delegation has left Nakhodka for Japan. The delegation will visit Tsuruga with which Vostochnyy port has an agreement to establish bilateral friendly relations. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 5 Feb 79 OW]

'LEADING LINK' CADRES HIT FOR PERSISTING PROBLEMS IN GEORGIA

LD071459 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 31 Jan 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "From the Vantage Point of Tomorrow's Tasks"]

[Text] The first month of the fourth year of the 5-year plan is ending in a good labor rhythm. It has been marked by many momentous events: the 37th Tbilisi Gorkom conference was the successful culmination of the report and election campaign within the republic's party organization, the population census in the republic was conducted to high organizational and political standards, preparations for one of the most important events of the year--the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet--have been mounted on a wide front, and the republic's working people have adopted high socialist pledges for the fourth year of the 5-year plan, including a pledge to meet the first quarter targets by 4 March. All this entitles us to say with pride that the pace of the republic's economic, social and sociopolitical life has never before been as high as today; the creative labor enthusiasm of all working people has never before been as high; and the republic's party organization has never before led urban and rural working people as purposefully and confidently as today.

However, life does not stand still; daily and hourly it presents us with tasks requiring competent and fundamental resolutions. We, following a happy tradition recently created in the republic's party organization and paying tribute with profound admiration to what has already been achieved in Soviet Georgia during the implementation of the impressive plans of the 25th CPSU Congress, are concentrating our attention on tasks which, for a number of reasons, we have hitherto been unable to resolve, and on tasks which we will be faced with resolving tomorrow. Such an approach to work has excellently proven its worth in practice and has become firmly established in our life as a governing feature of the work style of the republic's party organization. The 15th Georgian CP Central Committee plenum reemphasized the tremendous importance of a critical approach to the results achieved. It pointed out that any satisfaction and complacency with the successes achieved must be regarded as incorrect and dangerous sentiments which hinder our further progress, since there are still many shortcomings in all spheres of the republic's life. It is necessary to regard them in a more vigilant and principled fashion and to direct all the work of party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organs to their unconditional elimination.

Despite the fact that last year a steady, dynamic growth in the republic's economy and substantial overfulfillment of the targets for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan with respect to major indicators were insured, there are still many unsolved questions in industry, construction, transportation, agriculture and services. Labor resources are still poorly utilized in the republic and the unemployment [nezanyatost] of a substantial part of the able-bodied population in social production is giving rise to a number of serious social problems and difficulties. The livestock-raising sector of agriculture--so important to the republic's economy--is working far less efficiently than could be expected. The housing problem is not being resolved quickly enough.

This is all largely accounted for by the fact that a number of the republic's organizations have not yet been cured of their passion for numerous sessions and conferences, for large numbers of resolutions and instructions which, moreover, are frequently weakly based, and for investigation of problems to the detriment of their practical solution. [paragraph continues]

In short, they are replacing vital organizational and political work--work which is scientifically based and ideologically guaranteed--with the appearance of such work. The intolerability of such a position is obvious, which is why today the problem of sharply strengthening party, state and labor discipline and increasing leaders' personal responsibility for the work entrusted to them and for the successful implementation of resolutions is again becoming a most important question.

Now that the Leninist work style is becoming increasingly established among us, thanks to the tremendous efforts of the republic's party organization, the necessity for a resolute rejection of obsolete forms and methods of activity in our leading link, of its cabinet [kantselyarshchina] and conventionalism [kazenshchina] is particularly obvious. Only direct links with life, close and systematic contact with working people, profound knowledge of their thoughts and aspirations, needs and cares, a sober and self-critical approach to standards in one's own activity and to the state of affairs in the work sector entrusted to oneself can make a leader's activity high in quality and efficient.

Unfortunately, by no means all workers in our republic's leading link have cultivated in themselves such an approach to work. Can it really be regarded as normal that, for instance, the republic's Ministry of Automotive Transportation is complacent at the extremely strained situation within such an important sector as the city's public transport? Can it really be regarded as normal that officials at the Ministry of Trade are complacent at major shortcomings in the sector entrusted to them? Can the leaders of the Ministry of Health really say that they know in detail the true state of affairs in hospitals, clinics and other medical establishments in the republic? It must be reemphasized with complete certainty that it is not enough for a leader of any standard to be merely an honest person; he must be a fighter for whom there is nothing higher than serving the interests of the party; that is, serving the interests of working people.

During the work of the 37th Tbilisi Gorkom conference and at the 15th plenum of the Georgian CP Central Committee, anxiety was expressed that there has recently been a certain slackening in the struggle against negative phenomena. In a number of the republic's primary party organizations and in certain party committees, ministries and departments, scant concern is being displayed for exposing the true public face of those who violate the law and the moral norms of socialist society. Instances of such violations are grudgingly publicized, at times the arsenal of ways to influence any phenomena alien to the Soviet way of life are artifically impoverished, and far from everywhere are these phenomena countered by the full might of public opinion and by the proven weapon of criticism and self-criticism. The struggle against negative phenomena among workers of the administrative organs and above all in the republic's MVD is being waged at a totally inadequate level, and this in turn is adversely affecting the struggle agains crime. The ministry's party organization must take a full share of the responsibility for this situation. Today as never before, the question can be put in very simple terms: In the system of organs which have the task of guarding law and public order, there cannot and must not be a single worker whose party, civic or social reputation can give rise to even a shadow of doubt. Work connected with the selection, deployment and education of cadres assumes decisive significance here.

And this does not apply solely to our administrative organs. Cadre policy is and always will be a subject of prime concern for the republic's party organization if only because, despite substantial positive changes and despite the sharp improvement and growing stability in the composition of the republic's leadership cadres, we are still not analyzing our cadre policy in sufficient depth, and our system of selecting, deploying and educating cadres is not functioning efficiently enough.

Hence the far from fully resolved problem of staffing all sectors with highly competent leaders possessing sound skills in organizational and political work, hence the relative weakness of our reserve of cadres, and hence the quite frequent instances of tardy adoption of measures with respect to those who cannot cope with the work assigned to them and have failed to justify the trust placed in them. This is why, at this stage of our development, the republic's obkoms, raykoms and gorkoms have a vital need for even greater purposefulness and consistency in the creation of a harmonious system of work with cadres, especially with young cadres, as well as in insuring a reliable reserve for promotion. In the immediate future all the questions of the republic party organization's cadre policy and of improving the activity of the party organs will be examined at a special plenum of the Georgian CP Central Committee. Preparation for this plenum should be considered one of the most important political tasks of the obkoms, raykoms, gorkoms and all the republic's communists.

In light of the large-scale and complex tasks we must solve at the concluding stage of the 5-year plan and during the preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress, ideological support for all our measures assumes special significance. And in this sphere, in addition to very substantial achievements, we have also had blunders and miscalculations which are just as serious. The strict and self-critical assessment of these must form the basis of a radical improvement in the education of people and of the introduction into our work practice of a comprehensive approach to the whole matter of the communist education of the working people, with emphasis on the qualitatively new stage in the internationalist education of the masses, especially the young generation. The republic's party organizations must take a keen and uncompromising attitude toward even the most insignificant--at first sight--manifestations of national conceit, exclusivity, isolationism and narrowmindedness. They must firmly establish everywhere the unshakable principles of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism. It is essential to subordinate to this task the republic's forthcoming preparations for the 60th anniversary of Soviet Georgia and for the 200th anniversary of the historic Georgiyevskiy Treaty between Russia and Georgia.

Our republic's prestige in the fraternal family of Soviet peoples is growing and the prestige of Georgia's party organization among the fraternal combat detachments of the CPSU is also increasing every day. This is the result of the tremendous work done by Soviet Georgia's communists in recent years and is the result of the tremendous concern displayed for our republic by the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo, and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally. Measuring up to this prestige and responding to this concern with deeds means approaching the solution of each task confronting us today from the vantage point of tomorrow's tasks.

GEORGIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE APPROVES PERSONNEL CHANGES

LD071547 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 24 Jan 79 p 1 LD

[GRUZINFORM "Information Report on Georgian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Excerpts] The Georgian CP Central Committee's 15th plenum was held 23 January.

The plenum discussed the question "On the Work of the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat in 1978." The report was delivered by Comrade G.V. Kolbin, second secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

The plenum heard information on preparation for the USSR Supreme Soviet elections. The information was supplied by Comrade S.Ye. Khabeishvili, chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department.

Information on the republic administrative organs' work on fulfilling the resolution of the Georgian CP Central Committee eighth plenum was provided by Comrade A.M. Baranadze, Georgian SSR prosecutor; Comrade K.Ye. Ketiladze, Georgian SSR minister of internal affairs; Comrade A.A. Shushanashvili, Georgian SSR minister of justice; and Comrade A.G. Karanadze, chairman of the Georgian SSR Supreme Court.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, addressed the plenum. A resolution was adopted on the matters under discussion.

The plenum examined some organizational matters. In connection with his retirement, the plenum released Comrade Sh.D. Kiknadze from the post of Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau member. The plenum promoted from candidate member to member of the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau: Comrade N.A. Chitanava, first deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers; Comrade S.Ye. Khabeishvili, chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, and Comrade O.Ye. Cherkeziya, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers.

The plenum elected Comrade B.V. Adleyva, first secretary of Abkhazskiy Obkom; Comrade V.R. Papunidze, first secretary of Adzharskiy Obkom; and Comrade F.S. Sanakoyev, first secretary of Yugo-Osetinskiy Obkom; candidate members of the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau.

In connection with his retirement the plenum released Comrade D.V. Mchedlishvili from the post of editor of KOMUNISTI. Comrade G.V. Bedineishvili was appointed editor of KOMUNISTI and released from his previous post.

The plenum appointed Comrade V.I. Karumidze chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department.

SHEVARDNADZE ATTENDS TBILISI PARTY MEETINGS, ELECTIONS HELD

LD051131 [Editorial Report LD] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 21 January 1979 frontpages a GRUZINFORM report on the 20 January proceedings at a Tbilisi party organization conference which states that "E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, was warmly greeted by the delegates and made a long speech." It also frontpages a GRUZINFORM report on a Tbilisi Gorkom plenum held the same day. The report states that E.A. Shevardnadze attended the plenum and that the plenum elected T.N. Menteshashvili gorkom first secretary and N.V. Gurgenidze gorkom second secretary.

LENINGRAD GORKOM REPLACES TRANSFERRED SECOND SECRETARY

LD071627 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jan 79 p 1 LD

[Text] LENTASS--A Leningrad Gorkom plenum was held yesterday. It examined an organizational matter. In connection with the appointment of V.M. Nikoforov as deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, he was released from the post of Leningrad Gorkom second secretary and Bureau member.

V.I. Pimenov was elected second secretary of Leningrad Gorkom.

V.Ya. Khodyrev, who was previously head of the Leningrad Obkom Science and Educational Institutions Department, was elected Leningrad Gorkom secretary and Bureau member.

G.V. Romanov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom, and members of the Leningradskiy Obkom Bureau attended the plenum.

ESTONIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM ELECTS SECRETARY

LD051559 Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 20 Jan 79 p 1 LD

[Excerpts] ETA--The 13th Estonian CP Central Committee plenum was held in Tallin 19 January. Those participating in its work included chiefs of gorkom and Raykom general departments, officials of the Estonian CP Central Committee apparatus, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers, and press, radio, and television representatives.

K. Lebedev, second secretary of the Estonian CP Central Commitee, gave a report on "Tasks for the Republican Party Organization in Further Improving Work With Working People's Letters, Suggestions and Critical Comments in Light of the 25th CPSU Congress Decisions and in Connection With Preparations for the USSR Supreme Soviet Elections."

The plenum was addressed by K. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee.

A resolution was adopted on the issue discussed.

The Estonian CP Central Committee plenum expressed confidence that gorkoms, raykoms and soviet economic organizations, guided by the decisions of the 25th party congress and CPSU Central Committee plenums, and by the directions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on questions of improving work style and methods, will make every effort to further improve work with the working people's letters, suggestions and critical comments and to strengthen links with the masses; will conduct elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet on a high organizational, ideological and political level; and will insure the resolution of the paramount tasks of communist building.

The plenum also examined organizational questions.

In connection with A. Ryutel's appointment as first deputy chairman of the Estonian Council of Ministers, the plenum relieved him of his duties as Estonian CP Central Committee secretary.

The Estonian CP Central Committee plenum relieved E. Tynurist, member of the Estonian CP Central Committee Bureau, from his duties on grounds of health and at his own request.

A.-B.I. Upsi was elected secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee and member of the Estonian CP Central Committee Bureau.

GOSPLAN OFFICIAL CITES SHORTCOMINGS SHOWN BY PLAN FIGURES

LD061103 Moscow TRUD in Russian 21 Jan 79 p 1 LD

[USSR Gosplan Deputy Chairman M.A. Pertsev commentary on 1978 USSR economic plan figures: "5-Year Plan Tempo"]

[Text] So yet another step has been taken in the development of the national economy. The country has entered the 4th year of the 10th 5-Year Plan. The results of the past year indicate that further successes have been achieved in our motherland's economic and social development as a result of implementing the 25the CPSU Congress and CPSU Central Committee December (1977) and July (1978) plenum decisions and thanks to the widespread development of socialist competition.

It is clear from the USSR Central Statistical Administration report that the 1978 targets for the overall growth of material production and the social program were fulfilled. The rate of increase in national income was 4 percent.

Both industrial groups developed faster than planned. Production of the means of production (Group A) increased by 5 percent, and production for consumption (Group B) increased by 4 percent (against 4.7 and 3.7 percent planned). Overall output volume was R27 billion above last year's level. Agricultural workers harvested 235 million tons of grain; this is a record harvest. The volume of commissioned fixed capital paid for by state capital investments reached R105.4 billion--9 percent higher than last year. The output of many types of products increased, including nonferrous and rare metals, petrochemical and oil refining products, and others.

The successes in the development of material production made it possible to implement the outlined social program. In 1978 real per capita income increased by 3 percent and retail trade by 3.9 percent.

At the same time, analysis shows that there are serious shortcomings in the economic activity of industrial, transport, agricultural and construction enterprises. Output for targets a number of very important types of products were not completely fulfilled. They include coal, ferrous metals, mineral fertilizers, synthetic resins and plastics, chemical fiber and thread, tires, freightcars, timber, pulp, cloth and others. Shortcomings in transport work are not being eliminated quickly enough. There was an increase in the amount of uncompleted construction, and the required level of contract work was not reached because the commissioning of fixed capital fell considerably behind the plan.

A number of ministries, including the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry, the Ministry of Power Machinebuilding, the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems and others let their production rates fall. This was a consequence of intrasector and intersector disproportions which arose as a result of underfulfilled plans for industrial output in physical terms and for the commissioning of capacities. The lag in the fuel and metallurgical sectors had a particularly inhibiting effect on national economic development. The work of the Permneft Association deteriorated over the year. This association has lagged for a long time. It has already developed highly productive fields and deposits as a result of many years of intensive exploitation. But measures for utilizing less productive fields have not been implemented. This resulted in a drop in average daily and annual extraction, and this example is characteristic of many extraction associations.

The technical leadership of USSR Coal Industry Ministry enterprises deteriorated. This resulted in a violation of the normative schedules for the assimilation of planned capacities and in shortcomings in the development of mines, preparation of seams and organization of production. The plan together with the additional coal target was underfulfilled by 16.1 million tons. Most of the shortfall was accounted for by the Donbass--10.3 million tons, the Kuzbass--5.1 million tons, and the Kapaganda coalfield--2.1 million tons. The assimilation of capacities is proceeding particularly badly in the Donbass. Many mines are planned and constructed without taking into account extraction at deep levels. The inadequate commissioning of capacities now presents the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry with a difficult problem. It will be necessary to secure an increase in coal extraction on the basis of existing capacities and to use them more effectively.

The country's metallurgists are solving a big national economic task. The output of ferrous and nonferrous metals, rolled metal products and pipes increases from 5-year plan to 5-year plan. However, in 1978 the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy failed to fulfill targets for the production of steel, pig iron and finished rolled metal products. The Yenakiyevo, Kommunarsk, Dneprovsk (named after Dzerzhinskiy) and Krivoy Rog metallurgical plants operated unsatisfactorily.

It should be noted that the output of nonferrous and rare metals increased in 1978. This is an undoubted success for the sector's working people.

The machinebuilders worked well. The increase in production exceeded the rates in the 1978 plan calculations in all machinebuilding ministries except the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machinebuilding, the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry and the Ministry of Machinebuilding for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances. Work at Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machinebuilding enterprises was uneven. As a rule, the first 10 days of the month produced 3-8 percent of the output, the second 10 days produced 9-20 percent and the last 10-day period produced 85-88 percent.

The party and government are devoting a great deal of attention to increasing the output of consumer goods. At the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, noted the special importance of developing these industrial sectors. In 1978 USSR Ministry of Light Industry Enterprises fulfilled the output sales plan 100.2 percent. Output quality improved. Some 37 percent of cotton fabrics was renewed, as were 26.4 percent of wool fabrics, 18.6 percent of silk fabrics, 38 percent of knitted outerwear and 28 percent of knitted underwear. More than 50 percent of sewn goods were renewed.

But not all the output meets the purchaser's requirements. There are complaints, for example, about the footwear produced by the Kutaisi and Leninakan factories and the Ashkhabad Association. It is ugly, heavy and stiff. Wholesale centers frequently return sewn goods. In 1978 some 7.9 percent of the sewn goods were returned because of defects or were downgraded. This indicator was highest at enterprises in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan.

Some R200 million in cultural and consumer goods and household articles were produced in excess of the plan. The target for the production of most types of goods in general demand was also fulfilled. But there is still insufficient furniture, large-capacity refrigerators, high-quality detergents, color televisions and a number of other goods entering the trade network.

The construction workers scored many labor victories. Many major projects were commissioned during the year. These include the first 640,000-kilowatt turbine at the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES, the three 260,000-kilowatt turbines at the Inguri GES, and the 500,000-kilowatt turbines at the Chernobylskaya AES and the Reftinskaya GRES; primary refining installations at the Mozyr, Pavlodar and Kremechug oil refineries; and the first phase of Atommash. The blast furnace at the Novopetsk plant was quickly launched. In all, 230 new industrial enterprises were handed over. Existing enterprises were modernized, expanded and technically reequipped. But, unfortunately, the shortcomings which have dogged capital construction in the past were not eliminated. The commissioning of some capacities was delayed, funds were spread too thinly and there was an increase in the amount of uncompleted construction, rising to R5 billion for the year. Almost one-half of this amount falls within the Ministry of the Chemical Industry.

In the past year 109 million square meters of housing have been constructed in our country. General education schools have grown by 1.4 million places, preschool institutions for almost 600,000 children, hospitals by 65,000 beds, outpatient clinics to deal with 123,000 visits per shift. Clubs and other projects have sprung up in cities, settlements and villages. Some R1.7 billion of goods have been sold to the population in excess of the plan and the volume of consumer services has increased by 7.9 percent.

The implementation of the program to improve the people's well-being will continue this year. Shock labor and widespread socialist competition to fulfill the targets for the 4th year of the 5-year plan will insure success.

GOSBANK ADJUSTS EXCHANGE RATES OF 20 FOREIGN CURRENCIES

LD071028 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 7 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 7, TASS--The USSR State Bank has altered the rouble's exchange rate in regard to the currencies of 20 foreign states, writes the EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA today (ECONOMIC GAZETTE).

The exchange rate has been raised in relation to the Argentine peso, the Egyptian and Lebanese pounds, the Australian and Canadian dollars, the PRC yuan, the Norwegian krone, the Portuguese escudo, the Swiss franc and the Japanese yen.

The exchange rate has been lowered in relation to the Austrian shcilling, the Belgian and French francs, the Guinean sily, the deutsche mark of the FRG, the Dutch guilder, the Danish krone, the Spanish peseta, the U.S. dollar and the Yogoslav dinar.

The situation on the money markets in January was characterized by some degree of stability, the paper notes. Thus, the U.S. dollar stopped declining as a result of operations by central banks to maintain the exchange rates. However, there was no substantial change for the better in the balance of trade and the rate of inflation in the USA. On the contrary, the trade deficit of the U.S. last year reached 35 billion dollars and the inflation rate--nearly nine percent. In such circumstances the stabilisation of the dollar cannot be firm.

Other significant events include Egypt's giving up the system of duality of its currency and transition to the single rate of the Egyptian pound, EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA writes. This led to the Egyptian pound's devaluation by 44 per cent. This measure was imposed in Egypt by the International Monetary Fund as a condition for getting a loan.

The drop in the rate in the Chinese yuan was caused by the decision of the PRC to start using capitalist currencies in settling accounts with the USSR. In this connection the yuan's rate in roubles is set as of February 1 on the basis of quotations at money markets. The price of gold at the London market raised considerably again, from 220 dollars per ounce late in December, 1978, to 234 dollars late in January of the current year. The growth of the demand for gold is connected with the aggravation of the situation in Iran and some other countries and with increased interest in using gold in inter-state payments, specifically in the European monetary system that is being designed.

BREZHNEV HAILS EARLY COMPLETION OF LEATHER PRODUCTS PLANT

LD051455 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Comrade Brezhnev has congratulated the participants in the creation of a chrome leather production complex at the Kursk tanning production association on their remarkable labor achievement: the completion of construction and the commissioning of one of the industry's biggest complexes for the production of high quality and wide-ranging chrome leathers. The greetings message says:

The commissioning of this enterprise is a substantial contribution to the successful implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions for the further development of the consumer goods industry and the raising of the Soviet people's well-being. It is particularly important that, thanks to the close creative cooperation of construction workers, fitters and maintenance workers, start-up adjustment work was carried out in a short time and at a high qualitative level. The collective of the new enterprise came out with a valuable initiative to reduce by 10 months the standard period for mastering production; by the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution to bring the enterprise up to the level of design indices; and as a result of this to give the country this year 290 million square decimeters of high-quality chrome leather; to insure that no less than 70 percent of the total output is in the highest quality category; and to turn the commissioned complex into a model enterprise. I am convinced, Comrade Brezhnev's greetings say, that your example of the mobilization of forces and means for the mastering ahead of schedule of capacities will find support and will be widely followed. I wish you, dear comrades, good health, happiness and new labor accomplishments for the good of our homeland.

Greets Fertilizer Production Complex Workers

LD072259 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 7 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a greetings message to the participants in the construction and mastering of a compound fertilizer production complex at the Almalyk chemical works of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry. The message says:

Dear comrades, I warmly and cordially congratulate you on the great successes you have achieved in developing the Almalyk chemical works, a major modern enterprise in Central Asia which produces compound mineral fertilizers. In a short time you have, for the first time in the country, mastered complex technological processes and surpassed the design capacities of the two first stages of the works, which produce high-quality phosphorous fertilizers. As a result, the 3-year plan for fertilizer production has been prefulfilled, and 200,000 tons of this valuable product above the plan have been supplied to agriculture, which greatly helped in the achievement of high cotton harvests.

It is important that the introduction of these new processes ensures an increase in labor productivity and a substantial reduction in energy consumption.

Completion of construction of the third stage of the production complex is a new and great achievement: With its commissioning, the works' capacities in fertilizer production will grow by 850,000 tons. Moreover, the normative period of project construction will be reduced by 6 months.

These successes have been made possible thanks to the great organizational and political work of the Uzbekistan party organization, which has ensured close cooperation between chemical workers, builders, assemblers and other participants in the creation of the Almalyk chemical works. Under the leadership of the republic's party organization, the republic's Samarkand, Chirchik and Fergana chemical enterprises also continue to increase their capacities, which insures a further increase in the chemicalization of agricultural production in that region.

I wish you, dear comrades, new creative successes in implementing the decisions of the 25th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee plenums.

We have broadcast Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's greetings to the participants in the construction and mastering of a compound fertilizer production complex at the Almalyk chemical works of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry.

Congratulates Odessa Port Construction Workers

LD242250 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has cordially congratulated the construction and operation workers on their great labor victory--completing construction of the first section of the Odessa Port facilities--on the commissioning of the installation to produce ammonium with a capacity of 450,000 tons a year, as well as of mechanized complexes to transport chemical products.

The message says: The construction of these structures in a short time testifies to your high degree of responsibility in fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress decisions on further developing the chemical industry and on raising the efficiency of capital investment. This is a result of a thorough and all-embracing preparation of the production. It demonstrates the creative initiative of workers, engineers and technicians and leaders of labor collectives. The wide scope of the integrated socialist competition according to the principle of the workers relay-race [estafeta], the close and businesslike interaction of all the participants in the construction work in insuring the necessary conditions for highly productive labor, concern for the everyday life and leisure of the working people, constant attention to the construction project on the part of the oblast party organization have proved to be the guarantee of the success.

Comrade Brezhnev says: I am expressing my firm conviction that you will continue to struggle persistently for the on-schedule commissioning of the second section projects and for the mastering of the planned Odessa Port facilities. Your experience in efficient organization of work, skillful concentration of labor and material resources on the most important sectors will be used by all the collectives engaged in constructing projects on a compensation basis.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

KAZAKHSTAN'S CROP HARVEST PLEDGES FOR 1979 PUBLISHED

LD080957 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 79 pp 1, 3 LD

[Apparent text of "Socialist Pledges of Workers in Industry, Agriculture, Construction, Transportation, Communications, Trade, Consumer Services, Educational Institutions, and Scientific, Cultural and Health Care Institutions in Kazakhstan for 1979": "Toward New Heights"]

[Excerpts] The republic's agricultural workers, inspired by the high assessment of the Kazakhstan crop growers' labor given by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in "The Virgin Lands," in response to the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum, in the 25th anniversary year of the exploitation of the virgin lands, pledge to insure a significant increase in the volume of production and procurement of agricultural products on the basis of intensifying production and improving the standard of crop growing and livestock-raising.

To plant grain crops over at least 25 million hectares, to produce at least 27 million tons of grain and overfulfill the total volume of grain sales to the state, and to increase the production of strong and durum wheats and hulled crops. High pledges in grain production have been adopted by the working people of Kustanayskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Tselinogradskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, Chimkentskaya, Kzyl-Ordinskaya and other oblasts.

To commission ahead of schedule 76,300 hectares of new irrigated land and improve 95,000 hectares of existing irrigated land, and to improve the quality of land reclamation construction. To achieve productive exploitation of irrigated land and obtain by irrigation an average yield per hectare of at least 60-70 quintals of corn, 45-50 quintals of grain crops and rice, and 50-60 quintals of perennial grass hay.

To increase production and sell to the state 2.4 million tons of sugar beet, 700,000 tons of vegetables, 420,000 tons of potatoes and 331,000 tons of raw cotton.

SHIPMENT OF FERTILIZERS DELAYED ON MOSCOW RAILWAY

LD072308 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0905 GMT 7 Feb 79 LD

[Statement by Boskun, deputy head of the Traffic Department of Moscow Railway, to announcer Anatoliy Aleksandrov--live]

[Summary] Throughout January the railway's work force did its best to deliver various goods for agriculture without delay. The shipment of seeds to farms proceeded according to schedule. However, the railway is now experiencing difficulties in delivering mineral fertilizers. For example, the Dorogobush nitrogen fertilizer plant failed to load 849 wagons in January which had to be delivered to various enterprises in Moskovskaya Oblast. There is also concern over the fact that the unloading of wagons is not completed on time everywhere. As a result, 150,000 tons of mineral fertilizers are held up at railway stations awaiting unloading and transportation. For instance, at Mikhaylovo Station, Ryazanskaya Oblast, 1,000 tons of mineral fertilizers have been left on the ground since August 1978. Such cases make the tasks of station personnel more difficult and delay the reception of new shipments. Some people do not realize that this year railmen will have to ship over 85 million tons of mineral fertilizers, 6 million tons more than last year. They expect to see the green light at all stations and unloading ramps.

TATAR SCIENTISTS FORCE LIQUID OIL FROM BITUMINOUS ROCK

LD061325 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Jan 79 p 3 LD

[Correspondent M. Zaripov article: "The World's First"]

[Text] Bugulma, Tatarskaya ASSR--"We know that liquid fuel reserves are great but not limitless. Are there other possible sources of organic fuel?" writes national engineer V. Burdanova from Tikhvin, Leningradskaya Oblast.

In recent days the attention of many specialists has been riveted on the little village of Mordovskaya Karmalka in Tataria. Surrounding it is a unique scientific and industrial testing ground in which for the first time ever the extraction of oil from hard bituminous rocks by means of wells has begun. This unusual experiment is taking place under the direction of scientists from the Tatar Petroleum Scientific Research and Planning Institute.

"On the testing ground," institute Director R. Kh. Ibatullin tells us, "five wells have been drilled. The first is a novel kind of generator which enabled us, using a special burner, to set fire to the hard bed at the bottom. This triggered the other four wells, making them gush and bring to the surface oil that is already liquid...."

For many years now scientists in a number of countries have been seeking ways to tap new subterranean reserves and have been grappling with the task of commissioning oil-rich bituminous rocks. You see, these beds are spread all over the globe.

As a rule, these oil-rich beds lie close to the surface, only a few dozen meters down. The advantage of this is obvious, especially when you remember that wells up to 3 km or more deep have to be sunk to reach most traditional "liquid" deposits. An even more obvious advantage of bituminous oil is its high viscosity.

But until now the high viscosity of bituminous oil has also been the stumbling block. The whole trouble is that this oil "flatly refused" to gush. And so it was necessary to exploit bituminous deposits using the opencast method, extracting it along with the rock, so that the liquid raw material could be "squeezed" out of it by various means on the surface.

Tataria's scientists and petroleum specialists first obtained the "new" oil under laboratory conditions. Then a model of the bituminous bed was made, which allowed the promising research to continue. The specialists set themselves a big and important task--to elaborate an efficient system of exploitation, so that pure oil could be extracted from bituminous rocks by the same means as oil in sandstones of good permeability--with drills and pumps. Dozens, hundreds of new ideas were tested in laboratories. They tried heating the subterranean reserves with steam and subjecting them to high frequency currents. The specialists carried out underground explosions and developed highly original equipment, machinery and instruments.

Eventually a way of solving the problem was found. Soon after, scientists drilled several experimental "clusters" in the testing ground in a five-point formation. At the center they also placed an unusual gas-generator heater. A compressor pumps underground the air needed to maintain the underground fire. Without going into the details of the new technology, let us say that it is precisely the subsurface flame which forces the oil through the adjacent solid strata straight to the bottom of the other four wells.

It has been calculated that the output of the flow achieved in this way can be as much as 20 tons a day. In the 2 months since they first made the bitumens gush, 1.2 million cubic meters of air have been injected into the bed, and in return 600 tons of oil and 480 tons if bitumen have been obtained.

These are only the first results. The scientists are continuing their search, striving to exploit new oilfields.

SCIENTISTS VIEW RESEARCH IN 'LASER TEHRMONUCLEAR FUSION'

LD061441 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 February 1979 published on page 3 a 2,300-word article by Academician N. Basov and L. Feoktistov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, under the heading "Lasers and the Energy of the Future." The authors state that mankind is faced with the task of "finding and exploiting new energy sources" and note that "considerable successes have been achieved in the peaceful use of nuclear fission energy." However, "controlled thermonuclear fusion not only removes the risk of plutonium 'leaks' but also resolves the problem fundamentally, insuring essentially a 'perpetual' balance of energy." They note the "rapidly developing" nature of research in the sphere of "laser thermonuclear fusion," and summarize its underlying physical concepts, stating that "The task now is to reach the so-called physical threshold of thermonuclear reactions: to obtain energy of equal magnitude to the energy of laser radiation." The work of the 1978 Moscow European conference on laser thermonuclear fusion is reported and current American, Soviet and other research briefly noted. In conclusion, the authors note the importance of the "hybrid reactor," using fission and fusion simultaneously, which, they say, occupies an "intermediate position between existing nuclear reactors and thermonuclear systems and is the very 'compromise' which leads most effectively to the goal."

JOURNAL DESCRIBES WORLD'S BIGGEST AZIMUTH TELESCOPE

LD031202 Moscow TASS in English 0921 GMT 3 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 3, TASS--The world's biggest BTA telescope (BTA--big azimuth telescope) can be found near the Zelenchuksyaya Village (Northern Caucasus) at 2,100 metres above sea level, writes the Soviet English-language weekly MOSCOW NEWS. It was designed and manufactured at the Leningrad optical and mechanical association. Its basic characteristics are: height--42 metres; weight--about 850 tons; diameter of the primary mirror--six metres.

The most important part of the telescope is the primary mirror which weighs 42 tons. The blank from which it was made weighted 70 tons, and a special shop had to be built to cast the mirror. To ensure that the consistency of the glass would be uniform throughout, two years were spent cooling the blank. The mirror's area is nearly 30 square metres and it has been polished to a degree of accuracy within one ten-thousandth of a millimetre.

The following gives an idea of what the telescope can do. With it a candle flame can be seen from a distance of 25,000 kilometres. Its power is 40-50 million times greater than that of the naked eye.

The huge telescope has a high speed electronic control machine, so one doesn't have to exert more effort to use it than with an ordinary microscope. Astronomers have used the telescope to take several unique photographs of stars.